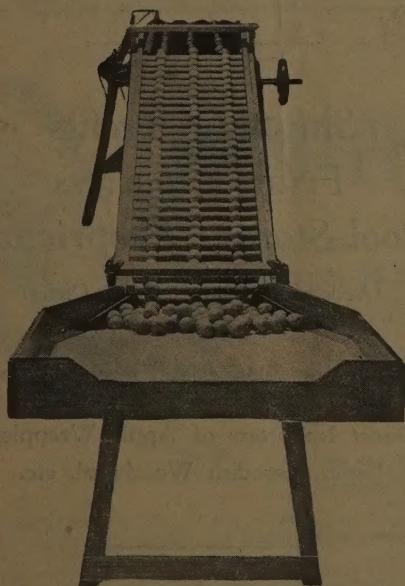


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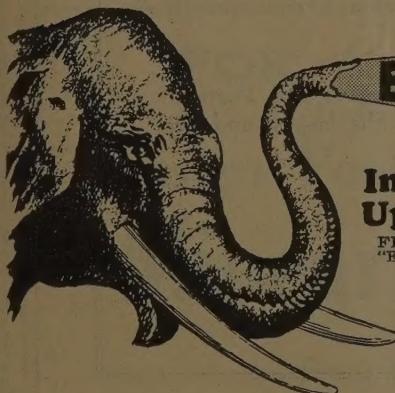
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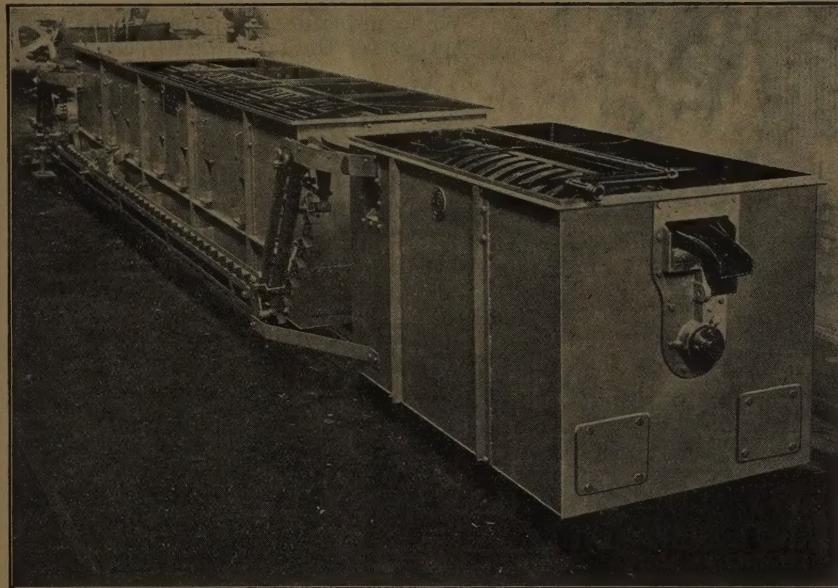
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Editorial Chats



Organising the Australian Market

On another page we have published the story of the advertising programme of the California Fruitgrowers' Exchange,—the most successful co-operative growers' organisation in the world.

We commend this article for the quiet perusal of all thinking growers and leaders of the industry. The Australian fresh fruit industry needs lifting up. Men of vision and courage are needed to bring about improvements which are so urgently desired, and which are quite possible of achievement.

We need an adequate survey of the fruit crops of Australia, production charts, marketing research and a programme for supplying markets with their reasonable requirements. A well-directed advertising campaign would increase the consumption of fruit. An impetus could be given to the organisations which now exist for converting lower grade fruit into fruit drinks.

The Australian Apple and Pear Export Council has performed good service on behalf of the export trade. Similarly, an Australian-wide organisation is needed for dealing with the Australian market.

Personal

Mr. F. E. S. Willmott, J.P., of "Applewood," Bridgetown, W.A., was recently elected President of the Bridgetown Fruitgrowers' Association. Mr. Willmott is also Vice-President of the W.A. Fruitgrowers' Association, and has represented them at many local and interstate conferences.

Major H. Dakin, the Australian representative of George Monro Ltd., London, is visiting the United Kingdom to consult his principals and to inquire into fruit marketing in U.K. He will be leaving Australia in April and will be away for about five months. While in England, Major Dakin will attend the Bisley Rifle Meeting with the object of studying the organisation of the Empire's largest rifle meeting.

Mr. R. H. Harrowell, managing director of William Cooper & Nephews Ltd., Sydney, left by s.s. "Strathaird" for England at the end of March on a short business visit to the Old Country.

The Fruit World of Australasia.

Mr. J. Freeman, Senior Instructor in Fruit Culture, Queensland Department of Agriculture, is expected to leave for California shortly to study fruit cultural methods there. Mr. Freeman will be away for six months. The value of his services to Queensland growers should be enhanced as a result of this wider experience.

* * *

Mr. Willis J. Williams, superintendent of the Sydney City Council markets, has been advised that he has been awarded the research degree of Bachelor of Science by the council of the Finlay University, College of Engineering, Kansas City, U.S.A., for original experiments conducted respecting the cold storage of fruits and vegetables, by means of which many improvements in refrigeration have taken place.

* * *

Mr. R. H. Gent, chairman of directors of the Kyabram Fruit Processing Co., left on the s.s. "Doric Star" at the end of March, for a six-months' trip to the United Kingdom in connection with the export of canned fruits.

News in Brief

Victorian Apple growers were officially urged to brand their first quality export pack as "extra fancy." Apparently there was a few of the grade being reduced to "fancy," but the chief supervising officer stated that much "extra fancy" fruit has gone away marked "fancy."

In recent tests as to public preferences for Apple varieties, the Sturmer shows up exceedingly well.

Citrus Research.—The Federal Government recently made a grant of £10,000 for citrus research. £2,000 a year for five years will be paid to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to enable it to continue experiments in the storage and transport of citrus.

Pear Export.—The shipment of W.B.C. Pears from the Goulburn Valley per R.M.S. "Mongolia," arrived at London in splendid condition.

NORFOLK ISLAND FRUITGROWERS.

Banana and Citrus Growers in Difficulties.

As a result of New Zealand's prohibition of Bananas and citrus from Australia (including Norfolk Island) producers on Norfolk Island have suffered considerably. The Minister for External Affairs (Sir George Pearce) left Sydney for Norfolk Island on March 16 to investigate the position, which had been set out in a petition from Norfolk Island residents, complaining of the administration of the island and trade difficulties.

Hints from New Zealand

Ripe Peaches in Punnets.

The "Fruit World" Appreciated.

(The Editor, "The Fruit World of Australasia.")

Dear Sir,—

As a regular reader of your excellent paper, permit me to congratulate you on your annual issue. It is in every way an excellent production and contains a considerable amount of information of use to us in New Zealand. I always look forward to the arrival of your paper, and read it with interest and profit.

Peaches in Punnets.

In the February issue just to hand you have an article entitled "Glut of Peaches." We get similar gluts here each season. I was particularly interested in your reference to the fact that "The general public wants ripe Peaches."

Some growers in Hawkes Bay supply this demand for ripe fruit by using punnets. For instance, we, in this orchard, use a 4 lb. punnet and put in two layers. The bottom layer not quite so far advanced as the top, wrapped in violet paper. The top layer is wrapped in cellophane, which shows the Peaches to advantage and prevents their being touched by retailers. Each punnet holds from 5 to 6 pounds. (Some of my fellow orchardists pack one layer only in each punnet.)

We use a three-deckered crate for transport, packing six punnets to the crate, two in each division. The crates are expensive so are returned as empties.

The Peaches reach their destination in excellent condition and I can assure you realise a price worth the extra effort.

I am sending you one of our cartons that we have introduced this year (the first effort of its kind in New Zealand). We put the Peaches in the colored paper with the Peaches showing through. The brown pad stiffens the box. It makes an excellent package and has been well spoken of.

I write you as above, thinking it might be of some value to the growers of Australia.

Sincerely yours,

FLEWELLEN KING,
Manager.

Greenmeadows Fruit Farm,
Hawkes Bay, N.Z.

10/2/35.

[Specimen carton with violet paper and labels received: same can be inspected at "Fruit World" office by any persons interested. We thank Mr. King for his courtesy and for words of appreciation.—Editor, "F.W."]

Nut Culture in Victoria

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, FILBERTS, PECANS, MACADAMIAS.

By Edward E. Pescott, F.L.S., Victorian Department of Agriculture.

THE EVER INCREASING consumption of nuts has led to a considerable demand for information on the growing of this palatable article of diet; especially in view of the fact that nut trees and plants of all kinds readily grow and produce good quality nuts in this State.

The leading nut trees grown are the Almond and the Walnut; the Chestnut and the Filbert are also grown considerably; other nuts, such as Pecan nut and the Queensland nut are grown infrequently; while the Peanut is rarely cultivated.

The most frequently cultivated nut is the Almond, of which there are about three dozen varieties grown.

Soft shelled Almonds

are the only types that should be planted, and those varieties are always produced as budded or worked trees. Seedling Almonds almost invariably produce hard shelled nuts; and while these are more or less in demand for confectionary purposes, yet their cultivation is not recommended; as well, seedling Almonds frequently produce bitter flavored kernels.

The question of a suitable stock for budding Almonds has yet to be decided, and tests will be made during the next planting season to finally determine this. In South Australia nurserymen always use seedling Almonds for stock; while in Victoria, the Almonds are worked on to Peach seedlings.

Two points are very urgent in Almond culture; the first is the question of pollination; and the second is the relative weight of the kernel in the shell. Regarding the latter, it will readily be agreed that the variety which yields the heavier percentage of kernel per pound of nut will be the more profitable one to grow. Thus the variety known as Hatch's Nonpareil often gives 8 oz. of kernel per pound of nut, and White Nonpareil 7 ounces; while a variety known as Monstrous only yields about 3 to 4 ounces per pound.

Regarding pollination,

the Almond is one of those trees that must have cross pollination if a crop of fruit is to be produced, that is, there must be at least two varieties flowering at the same time, so that the bees can transfer the pollen and thus cause fertilisation.

The Almond is the earliest of fruit trees to flower, many varieties flower-

ing in June and July. It will be thus necessary to make enquiries as to varieties that flower at the same time before planting.

The work of pruning

has never been made an urgent one in Victoria; but in South Australia, which is a very important Almond producing State, the trees are regularly trained, thinned, and pruned. There is no doubt that unpruned trees carry far too many twiggy growths, and that the trees are far too tangled to enable them to produce good crops. It would be quite advantageous to practice a policy of light pruning or thinning in late autumn, before the flower buds burst.

The Almond trees flourish in all parts of the State, frost being the principal limiting factor; so that trees should not be planted in excessive frosty localities. Lime dressing given to the soil each autumn will assist in the "stoning" and the hardening of the nuts; and so give the fruit some protection against frost.

In country areas, parrots give trouble by eating both buds and young fruits; while in others, crows will destroy large numbers of ripe nuts.

Shot hole, a fungus trouble which causes much loss of foliage, may be combated by spraying the trees with lime sulphur, just before the buds burst.

Almonds are very subject to gumming, an exudation of the sap, which hardens as gum on exposure to the air. Attention to drainage, strengthening the tree by liming the soil, and lime sulphur sprays will materially assist in keeping this disease in check. If it reaches serious proportions, the gum and the diseased wood should be cut away and burned, and the wounds dressed with the lime sulphur spray.

The young trees should be trained to a good shape, and early fruiting should be encouraged. Trees will fruit in the third year.

Harvesting is easiest carried out by breaking the nuts from the trees by means of long light rods such as bamboo stems. The nuts should drop on to hessian bags or mats spread under the trees.

Shelling is usually done by hand; but a machine has been devised and patented in South Australia, which grades and shells the nuts in a most ingenious way. Only about 1 per cent. of the kernels are broken during the operation.

Walnut Culture.

Walnuts thrive in mountain areas where the soil is well drained; granitic soil is especially good for their culture. Yet along the Murray Valley, at certain places in the Swan Hill district, the soil and situation seem ideal for the culture of this nut. Beechworth, Wandiligong and Orbost have some very old Walnut trees which produce heavy crops. Practically the whole of the producing Walnuts in the State are seedlings, and they are the survivals of many hundreds that have been planted. Seedling Walnuts are very subject to a bacterial disease known as "black spot," an incurable disease, which causes a blackening of the leaves and fruit, the latter becoming useless, and which often kills the trees. Thus many nut plantations in the State have disappeared as a result of attack.

It is now recommended that only worked trees should be planted, as these are usually blight free, or nearly so.

The stock in use is the Black Walnut. The nursery propagation of the Walnut is very difficult, and as a result, the trees are rather high priced.

Modern varieties of Walnut are quite precocious in nut bearing, while seedlings very rarely bear nuts for fifteen or eighteen years.

In South Australia, I have seen young worked trees bearing a few nuts in the nursery rows, not twelve months from the bud, while a tree, 12 months from working, gave in 1933, 27 nuts.

This is the variety known as Wilson's Wonder.

Such varieties as Wilson's Wonder, Freshford Gem, Franquette and Kelvin are all early bearers, and soft shelled as well. They produce quite good crops in the third year. The first three are recommended for general planting, while Kelvin should only be planted in hot irrigable districts. Wilson's Wonder grows very large nuts, and is not likely to be such a good commercial proposition as Freshford Gem, or Franquette. Freshford Gem gives more "meat" per pound of nut, giving ten ounces of "meat" or kernel per pound, against Wilson's Wonder 7 to 8 ounces. Freshford Gem is one of the finest flavored nuts known, but Wilson's Wonder is a very useful variety for the home garden.

Hazel and Filbert nuts
deserve more attention than they get at the present time, for we are importing these in large quantities. Hazels and Filberts are also known as Cobs, Monkey Nuts and Barcelona Nuts.

Regarding Hazel versus Filbert, the difference between these is purely botanical, resting largely on the length of the husks in which the nuts are carried. These plants are usually grown as tall bushes, but in some parts of the State they have been grown as hedges 25 or more feet high.

Culture is easy, provided the soil is well drained; at present there are no pests, and so spraying is unnecessary; while harvesting consists simply in gathering up the nuts from underneath the bushes.

The bushes, soon after planting, develop a suckering habit, which becomes very pronounced. The suckers should be cleared away as they grow, allowing a normal tree to develop.

Filberts commence to bear after five or six years, and the trees average, according to variety and age, from 3 to 6 pounds per tree.

Pollen flowers are carried on long catkins, and the stamen bearing flowers are separate, and very small.

Cross pollination is very necessary, so that increased crops may be produced.

Queensland Nut—Macadamia.

The Queensland nut is botanically known as Macadamia. Because it occurs in considerable quantities in the Bauple Mountains in Queensland, it is often known as Bopple Nut. It is a native tree of New South Wales and Queensland, and bears nuts an inch in diameter, in bunches. The shells are exceedingly thick and hard, but

a soft shelled variety

has been found, and is now grown in New South Wales. The kernel has a good oil content, and is one of the best and sweetest flavored nuts known.

The Queensland nut can be grown almost anywhere in Victoria, provided it is given a sunny position. Unlike other nut trees, it is an evergreen, belonging to the Proteaceae family. The trees are rather slow coming into bearing, several years passing before nuts set. It would seem that the warmer the climate the quicker is the growth and the resultant crop.

VICTORIAN FRUIT EXPORT.

Early Picking of Jonathans Advocated.

Melbourne, 11/3/35.

The Superintendent of Horticulture (Mr. J. M. Ward) stated yesterday that up to the present Victoria has exported 130,500 cases of Apples, 70,271 cases of Pears and 16,176 cases and half-cases of Plums. This exceeds the total estimated shipments by over 30,000 cases. The export of Plums is a record for Victoria, as the previous greatest quantity of Plums shipped to the United Kingdom in one season was a little over 12,000 half-cases.

The general quality of fruit and the packing are very creditable, said Mr. Ward, and at least quite equal to that from any other Apple and Pear growing country.

Referring to the Jonathan Apple, Mr. Ward stated that owing to weather conditions, this variety is maturing very quickly, and growers would be wise to

pick their Jonathans

as soon as possible and keep them in a cool store and pack as required, otherwise there may be trouble with over-mature Jonathans at a later stage. Of course, these remarks do not apply to every orchard, as some localities are later than others. In this respect growers must use their own judgment; they should also remember the disastrous falling of the Jonathan during the heat wave of last year, when something like 200,000 cases of this variety were lost; and we do not want to have a similar experience this season.

If Apples are allowed to remain on the tree beyond a certain period they lose their keeping qualities and thus are likely to arrive in England in an advanced condition; but this can be avoided by early picking and keeping the fruit cool.



Specimens of Wilson's Wonder Walnut over 2 inches in length.

Western Australia

New Packing Shed Opened at Bridgetown.

THE OFFICIAL OPENING of the Bridgetown packing shed was performed early in March, in the presence of a large gathering of growers. This shed belongs to Westralian Farmers Ltd., and is thoroughly up to date and equipped with modern grader.

The chairman of directors, Mr. C. W. Harper, performed the official opening: he was introduced by Mr. Gus. Sharp, chairman of the local directorate. Mr. Harper said that if they found the building too small, Westralian Farmers Ltd. would increase the size.

The district inspector, Mr. A. Flintoff, emphasised the value of color grading, whilst appreciating the difficulties of growers during the changing over. It would be wrong to pack 50 per cent. of highly colored and 50 per cent. partially colored Jonathans in the same case.

Citrus at Lower Chittering.

Oranges Lighter Than Last Year.

Lower Chittering (3/3/35). This district is solely a citrus area, and the 1935 crop is somewhat lighter than the previous year, both Navel and Valencias. This is due, I think, to a very heavy rain we had in March, 1934, which put the trees somewhat out of their stride. Seven and a half inches of rain in March in this part of Western Australia is a gift of the gods, but it had the effect of making the trees blossom very heavily some four weeks later than usual, and three hot days at the setting stage upset the promise of a very heavy crop.

Fumigation is now proceeding in most of the groves, but red scale is not very prevalent this year, and most growers are only spotting the trees.

Irrigation is being carried out on quite a number of groves, but the season, generally speaking, has been remarkably cool; a few hot days being broken by a week of cool and pleasant weather, being ideal conditions for citrus culture.

Summer Lemons appear to be a heavy crop, due no doubt to the rain already mentioned, and the winter crop now showing will also be above normal.

Grapefruit are about a normal crop locally, but there are very few trees in this locality.

GYPSUM

(Sulphate of Lime)

... for ...

ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.

Full particulars, analysis and prices from—

A. H. HASELL

17 Queen Street, Melbourne

Answers to Correspondents.

Pollination of Almonds: "Bushlander," Bunyip, writes:—When planting a block of Almond trees some years ago, I was advised to interplant the Paper Shell and Grosse Tendre varieties with a view to mutual pollination. I find, however, that the interval between the flowering times of the two varieties is too great for the crossing to take place. Is there any other desirable variety, flowering at a time intermediate between these two, which might be expected to fertilise both, if interplanted with them? In my district (southern) the Paper Shells usually flower about the first week of

August and the Grosse Tendre towards the end of that month.

Answer (by A. G. Strickland, S.A., Department of Agriculture).—The experience of "Bushlander" is confirmed by blooming dates recorded at the Blackwood Experimental Orchard for these two varieties, viz.:—

Grosse Tendre—Commence August 14, Finish September 6.

Paper Shell—Commence July 22, Finish August 15.

Two good varieties which bloom practically midway between Grosse Tendre and Paper Shell, are Hatch's Nonpareil (distinct from Nonpareil) and Ne Plus Ultra, viz.:—

Hatch's Nonpareil—Commence August 5, Finish August 23.

Ne Plus Ultra—Commence August 4, Finish August 27.

Either of the two latter varieties should overlap sufficiently with both Grosse Tendre and Paper Shell to enable cross pollination. In view of the fact that there is still a great deal to learn about the compatibility existing between different Almond varieties, it would perhaps be advisable to interplant both of the two suggested pollenisers.

FOR FRUIT CASE LABELS.

A Satisfactory Paste.

A satisfactory paste for the application of labels to fruit cases, states a writer in the "Queensland Agricultural Journal," is made as follows:—

Take 1 lb. of flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. alum, and 1 pint water. Mix into a thick paste and then add boiling water until the paste thickens, stirring all the time. If too much boiling water is added, making the paste too thin, boil slowly, adding a little more flour. If to be used immediately the paste can be made without the alum, or by adding a small quantity of bluestone as a preservative can be kept for short periods. If bluestone is added, use only an enamel or glass paste container to prevent corrosion.

Fruit Trees & Fruit Tree Stocks

Splendid Stock of Healthy Plants Available.

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots,
Citrus, etc., packed and despatched to
all parts of the World.

Overseas Orders receive careful and prompt attention.

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ALL MADE IN AUSTRALIA, & COMPLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE STANDARD OF QUALITY

Arsenate of Lead

(PASTE AND POWDER).

Manufactured from Australian Pure White Arsenic produced by
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Bluestone (Copper Sulphate)

1. Commercial Crystals
2. Snow (Neige Crystals)
3. Finely Ground

Satisfaction is assured from the use of these high quality products, which are equal to the Best Imported English Bluestone.

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For the manufacture of Bordeaux mixture and other orchard preparations in which Lime forms a component part. This high quality product contains a Spreader.

Nicotine Sulphate, 40 per Cent.

ORCHARDISTS, MARKET GARDENERS, AND HOME GARDENERS are using it to combat Aphis, Thrips, Mites, Red Spider, White Fly, Lice, and other soft-bodied sucking insects.

POULTRY BREEDERS.—Paint on the Roosts; it kills all vermin, and the fumes will kill all parasites on the birds without risk of injury.

Lime Sulphur Wash

The most reliable, economical, and effective Lime Sulphur Wash of the highest concentration. Is a control of scale of every kind on deciduous and citrus fruit trees.

Manufacturers: **Victor Leggo & Farmers Limited**
218-222 Queen Street . . . Melbourne

CITRUS = News and Notes

S.A. Citrus Crop.

Oranges Medium to Light.

Mr. A. G. Strickland, M.Ag.Sc., Deputy Chief Horticultural Instructor, S.A.: Dept. of Agriculture, advises as follows regarding the coming citrus crop in S. Australia:

Upper Murray — good average crop.
Lower Murray and Mt. Lofty Ranges —
Oranges below normal. Northern Districts — Oranges, medium to good crop.
Adelaide Plains — Lemons, fair summer crop, Oranges prospects of medium crop.

Citrus Export.

Bounty of 3/6 per Case Desired.

A delegation from the New South Wales Citrus Export Association visited Canberra, March 21, and requested increased assistance from the Government by the payment of an additional guarantee, and for an early announcement regarding the extent to which the Government was prepared to assist exports for the coming season.

The delegation consisted of Messrs. E. E. Herrod and P. S. Macdermott. They urged the Government to provide for a bounty of 3/6 a case in preference to the previous guarantee of 18/- per case; further, that last year's guarantee be increased retrospectively by 3/6 per case in view of losses by shippers.

The Acting Prime Minister (Dr. Page) replied that an immediate decision could not be made. The matter depended

partly upon whether New Zealand agreed to lift the embargo on Australian citrus fruits. The Government was also awaiting the result of discussions of the Agricultural Council on April 15.

Lemon Packing

Californian Methods Explained.

The handling of Lemons from the tree to the market has become a highly technical service, which has resulted in getting the fruit to the public in a more saleable condition, which in turn has increased its consumption.

Picking is of the first importance. Not only do proper size and color require careful judgment, but the prospective market, length of storage, season of the year and other factors have to be taken into consideration.

After picking, the fruit is hauled directly to the packing house, where it is unloaded direct into the washing room. Here it remains from 24 to 72 hours until it is considered sufficiently dry and the rind tough enough to stand washing. The washing is done by circular brushes above and below. The Lemons are soaked for a short time in hot soapy water to clean them and to control brown rot fungus.

Curing.

After washing they are separated into colors commonly designated green, light green, silver and yellow, according to their keeping qualities, green being the best and yellow the poorest in keeping quality. Curing is accomplished in stor-

age, usually in the basement below the packing rooms, where humidity, temperature and air condition is regulated by air conditioning equipment. The generally sought conditions provide for a temperature of 55 degrees F., humidity of 90 per cent, and a carbon dioxide content of not over point 3 per cent. When necessary, green fruit is bleached in small rooms by the application of ethylene gas, which gives the fruit a yellowish color in about seven days.

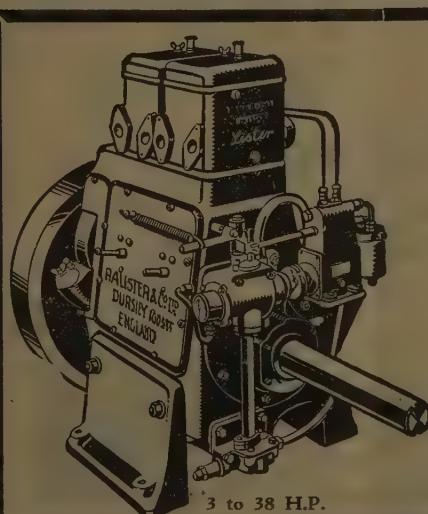
Grading and Packing.

Several types of grading and packing equipment are in use. Of these the grading by eye is common, the operator placing the fruit in different trays, and the packers packing according to such grade. Endless belts are used in other systems, upon which the various grades are conveyed to the packers in size order. Another system grades by mechanical sizers in the form of V-shaped moving belts. Three grades are generally observed, i.e., extra choice, choice and standard. After grading the fruit is wrapped in tissue wraps and packed in two compartment cases. Two sizes of cases are used, one a "Jumbo," for large Lemons, with a count of 270, 240, 210 and 180 to the box, and a "standard" case, which contains 300, 360, 432, 490 and 544 counts in a "nested" pack, in which the upper layers fit into the spaces formed by the lower layers on end.

Shipping.

The main requirement sought is a case that will carry safely to the market, and is attractively labelled. As with all American fruits, the label is not only an indication of the origin of the contents, but it assists the easier selling of the fruit, especially when the label has created a record for quality of the fruit it accompanies.

A bulge of 2 inches is required to allow for shrinkage in transit. The



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DIESEL ENGINES

Cut Power Cost by 70 per cent.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST POWER.

COSTS FAR LESS THAN
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These engines soon save their cost.
Start from cold easier than a petrol engine.

Prof. Huckle, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says he considers the Lister the most important and most successful development in small Diesels.

LISTER DIESELS are saving Growers a lot of money for Refrigeration charges.

Write, and we will tell you how. Please mention this advt.

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GUARD AGAINST SCALE !



NOTE.—The above is not a picture of the mountains of the Moon, it is an actual photograph of Scale on an Orange.

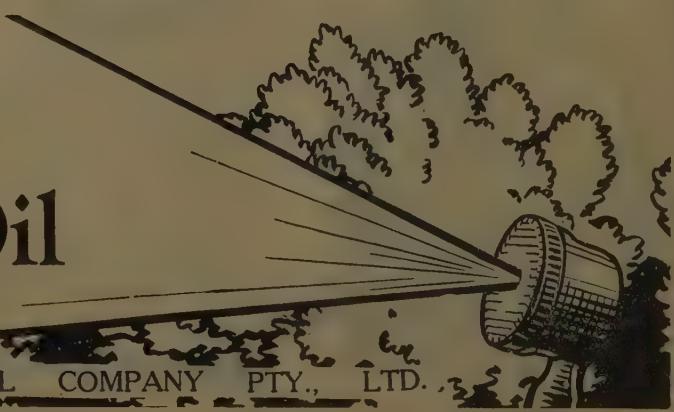
Scale and other insect pests rob you of profits. There is no surer way to guard your crop against these marauders than to Spray the Gargoyle Way.

Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil is the safest spray to use during the "leafy period." It is also the *surest*, because it is scientifically made from a special medicinal oil base that gives lasting protection.

Order your requirements now.

Gargoyle WHITE Spraying Oil

VACUUM OIL COMPANY PTY., LTD.



fruit must be tightly packed. All fruit touching the case (ends, centres, etc.), must be packed with the stem end towards the case. Printed wrappers are to be so placed that they face cracks in the case, and the top layer must be faced upwards, so as to make a neat appearance when the case is opened. No bare Lemon is permitted, every one must be wrapped properly. The size must be uniform in each case, and the count stated on the case.

Results.

As indicative of the value of such careful treatment and packing, while the consumption of Californian Lemons has not increased by any great number in recent years, they have steadily displaced foreign Lemons in the American market, and have maintained a fair return to growers. In order to stimulate greater consumption, growers are setting aside five pence per case for advertising purposes, and are spending over £100,000 per year, which they claim is increasing the demand for Lemons.

Sunshine Massey Harris Catalogue.—We have received from Messrs. H. V. McKay, Massey Harris Pty. Ltd. a copy of their new general catalogue, which illustrates and describes the complete lines of Sunshine and Massey Harris farm machinery. This catalogue is profusely illustrated, and with several colored plates, showing the latest improvements in the company's products. The Sunshine and Massey Harris lines include machinery for every branch of rural activity, large and small scale farming, fruit growing, dairying, tropical fruit and cane growing, pasture improvement, etc. The catalogue will be forwarded free on application to H. V. McKay, Massey Harris Pty. Ltd., Sunshine Harvester Works, Sunshine.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Mid-Murray Notes

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

High Quality Dried Fruits :: The Value of Green Manuring :: The Codlin Moth Problem :: Record Vintage.

THE DRYING OF VINE FRUITS started merrily, and during February we had good sound drying weather. Early in March there came ten days with temperatures which delighted the man who dries fruit. With the thermometer soaring away over the century mark each day, Currants dried in ten days and Sultanas were not far behind. But this was too good to last, and for the past week we have been plunged from the middle of summer into the depths of winter, with fires going in the hearth at night and a doleful expression on the face of the pessimist.

Although at this time of the year we cannot expect very high temperatures under the laws of averages, we should still get plenty of good drying weather.

Up to the present time deliveries of both Currants and Sultanas to the packing sheds have been of a very high quality, and quite an appreciable quantity of Currants have been classed as three-crown, and early deliveries of Sultanas have been chiefly four-crown.

Whether this high quality will continue depends entirely on the weather during the next few weeks.

Most growers have finished picking Currants, and a great many have nearly finished picking Sultanas, but in some cases where crops have missed both frost and black spot damage, they are producing an extraordinarily heavy crop, and it is now anticipated that the production will be larger than that of last year.

One feature of the short burst of heat early this month is the way it affected the leaves of the Sultana vines. Many have yellowed and fallen prematurely, while the weaker vines allowed of a certain amount of sun scald of the fruit through this happening. This premature leaf fall has not been sufficient to affect the natural maturation of fruiting wood for next year's crop, nor has it apparently affected the normal development of fruiting buds, and on present appearances the prospects for next year's crop is good, having sound canes with plenty of fat fruiting buds.

Citrus trees

were feeling the effects of the long dry spell since the last irrigation, and the Irrigation Trust decided to give a special irrigation early this month, and

many growers availed themselves of this opportunity for planting their cover crops.

The practice of green manuring by means of planting peas and beans in alternate rows is gradually being superseded by that of planting them in every row, and the increased acreage planted with cover crops each year is very encouraging to those who have advocated it in season and out of season.

My own experience with the results of this practice leaves no room for doubt that a definite increase in crop is shown after the third year of successive cover crops.

After the first year, in which a cover crop has been incorporated in the soil, a decided mechanical change is noted in the soil; it becomes more friable, and is able to hold the moisture longer than formerly.

After the second year, as a consequence of better bacterial activity fruiting buds develop to a greater extent, and after the third year a decided increase in crop occurs, and this increase is kept up owing to the better condition of the soil.

The primary producer is a conservative being, and it has taken the man in these parts a long time to grasp the significance of the effect of continued cover crops on the soil, but having once seen the results obtained by his neighbors, none but the "hard shelled" diehards of the old school fail to adopt the green manure habit.

A grower once made the remark: "I wish I could afford to plant cover crops." The reply from a "green manure man" came: "I can't afford to miss it," and that just about sums up the position.

On March 12, Mr. A. G. Strickland (Chief Horticultural Instructor), addressed a meeting of Pear growers at Renmark. Mr. H. D. Howie occupied the chair. This meeting was the outcome of an urgent request made to him by growers in this area, owing to the depredations of codlin moth and the failure of our spraying programme to control this pest.

It was generally admitted at the meeting that from 30 to 60 per cent. of Pears had been wasted this year from codlin infestation. Mr. Strickland emphasised the point that orchard sanitation that is, the destroying of all wind-

falls, cleaning up breeding grounds, etc., constituted one of the essential points in the control of the grub population.

One grower stated that in spite of the fact that frequent sprayings were given, which appeared to effectively give the Pear a continued coating of arsenate, about 60 per cent. of his late Pears were affected. It was pointed out that a great source of infection came from trees left unsprayed, and Mr. Strickland pointed out that an Act was in existence in this State, giving powers to a Government inspector to notify a grower that trees must be sprayed, and if he refused, the trees could be sprayed at his expense, or the trees grubbed, or a fine of £50 inflicted, or three months in gaol with or without hard labor. Mr. J. Price expressed the opinion that unless we beat the codlin, the codlin would beat us, and several growers spoke in the same vein.

As an outcome of much discussion, a vigilance committee was formed, comprising the following growers, Messrs. J. Price, O. Weste, F. H. Basey, F. Hooper, E. N. Seary. The duty of this committee will be to confer with Mr. Strickland on laying down trial plots, obtaining more strict supervision of unsprayed trees, and a more rigid enforce-

ment of the Act, and anything likely to improve the position.

The local wineries and distilleries have commenced taking fruit, and will soon be in full swing. It is anticipated that the winemaking and distillation of proof spirit will constitute a record at the Renmark Growers' Co-operated Distillery. Forward contracts have been made and a large tonnage of Grapes will be crushed. To meet the extra demands, an additional building has been erected as a filling floor, so that overseas shipment of wine will not interfere with vintage operations.

Dr. Callaghan, Principal of the Roseworthy Agricultural College, visited the River areas in S.A. recently, and brought many students with him, so that they may get a practical insight into irrigation problems (the theory of which is taught at the College) and to widen the students' outlook on aspects of drying fruit and cultural methods adopted in these parts.

A halt was made at Waikerie, where the party were shown citrus orchards and fruit drying at first hand. At Renmark a visit was made to the properties of Mr. H. Showell and Mr. J. Price, also at the Renmark Growers' Co-op. Winery and Distillery, and many other places of interest.

On the whole Dr. Callaghan was so impressed with the educational value of this visit that he has decided to make it an annual fixture.—"Nemo."

Renmark, S.A., 18/3/35.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Attention is directed to the recent announcement by Nitrogen Fertilizers Pty. Ltd. regarding a reduction in the price of their well-known nitrogenous fertiliser, sulphate of ammonia, by £1 a ton, as from February 1. The price is now £11/8/6 a ton, f.o.r. Melbourne and Sydney, less 2½ per cent. discount for cash. On a cash basis, the unit value, or price per 1 per cent. of nitrogen in the fertiliser, will be 10/9. This news will be welcomed by farmers and orchardists.

In a space of less than ten years, from a comparatively unknown or little

understood fertiliser, except to gardeners and a few orchardists, sulphate of ammonia has now come to be recognised as an essential ingredient for the successful production of almost every crop. For all orchard crops, and especially citrus culture, nitrogen is regarded by competent advisors and experienced growers the world over as the major essential plant-food element. Sulphate of ammonia supplies this element in an ideal form, and at its present reduced price should be within reach of every progressive grower.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Lee Fook, E., & Co. (Edward Lee Fook), Municipal Markets, Sydney, fruit and vegetable and Banana merchant. On 1/2/35. William Yocksin Gee became owner. Reg. 1/2/35.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

Meeting at Canberra, April 15, 1935.

The first meeting of the Australian Agricultural Council will be held at Canberra on April 15, and will deal with various agricultural problems affecting dairying, the meat industry, fruit, wheat, rice, also scientific research into insect and fungoid diseases.

Under "fruit," the Council will deal with Bananas (uniform grades, ripening rooms, scientific research); citrus (grade standards, re-working trees, export assistance, scientific research); Apples (export assistance, grade standards, research); codlin moth investigations; fruit inspection in London, Australian trade publicity overseas.

The Australian Agricultural Council was formed in December last and consists of the Commonwealth and State Ministers, supported by their administrative scientific and economic advisers.

The duties of the Council are to arrange mutual exchange of information to co-operate to improve the quality of agricultural products, to ensure balance between production and available markets, to promote the adoption of a uniform external marketing policy, to consult in regard to financial assistance for agricultural industries.



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- 1—INEXPENSIVE TO INSTALL . GERRARD
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True to name, healthy and well-rooted. Citrus trees in large quantity — Budding Wood supplied by the Bud Selection Society of N.S.W. — Worked on LEMON, SWEET ORANGE, and TRIFOLIATA Stock.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

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An Exhibit of our Fruit Trees will be made in the HORTICULTURAL BUILDING at the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW,
— SYDNEY. —

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Phone Epping 96

Tasmania.

Popularity of the Sturmer Apple.

(By P. H. Thomas, Chief Horticulturist, Tasmanian Dept. of Agriculture.)

A REPORT has been received from New Zealand regarding the results of some recent tests respecting the preference of consumers of Apple varieties in the United Kingdom, which will be of interest to Tasmanian shippers.

The preliminary tests were conducted with the varieties Sturmer, Delicious and Dougherty.

"The first test was for taste only, conducted in a dark room, where seven adults gave preference as follows:— 1, Sturmer; 2, Delicious; 3, Dougherty.

"Twelve people then judged these three varieties on appearance only. Four placed the Sturmer first, three the Delicious, the remaining five the Dougherty. After testing the Apples, all twelve gave the same order of preference, viz.: 1, Sturmer; 2, Delicious; 3, Dougherty.

"A school test was also conducted, where three cases of Apples, one of each variety, were placed opened up, together, and schoolboys (9 to 15 years of age) took an Apple each, twice a

The Fruit World of Australasia.

day. To begin with the colored fruits exclusively were taken, the Sturmer being left almost entirely. After three days there was strong preference for Delicious, as opposed to Dougherty among those who were still choosing the colored fruit rather than the Sturmer. On the other hand, many of the boys began to take the uncolored Sturmer in preference to either of the colored fruits, and this tendency was increasing rapidly when stocks became exhausted.

"The Fruit Research Committee of the Scientific and Industrial Research Department is responsible for the foregoing experiments, and it is possible that the preliminary tests will be elaborated upon during the present season."

During recent years there is evidence that the bright clear-skinned "Sturmer" is becoming recognised by its true merits as a first-class dessert variety upon the mainland, and choice lines that are unbruised and attractively presented generally command good prices.

At the last census of Tasmanian fruit varieties, it was found that approximately 23 per cent. of the trees comprised the Sturmer variety.

The result of the tests demonstrate the possibilities of increasing the popularity of certain good commercial varieties by means of suitable propaganda, both on the overseas and mainland markets.

Tasmanian Orchards.

A Visitor's Impressions.

Some interesting comments were recently made concerning developments in Tasmania by a mainland visitor who was recently among the orchards on the island State. Some of the comments were as follows:—

Central spraying plants appeared to be coming into vogue. The number of these central spraying plants is increasing every year.

The Canadian type case appears to be winning its way over the dump type case. In the Tamar district 90 per cent. of the cases used are the Canadian type. A case-making plant has been established for supplying Canadian type cases having hardwood sides and softwood ends.

There seems to be a gradual decrease of the orchards in the Derwent and Bagdad Valleys. The Huon district maintains its supremacy, and the orchard industry along the Channel is still flourishing.

There are many complaints this year regarding the color grading and adoption of the names "extra fancy" and "fancy." This was not unexpected with a reform of this character, but it is believed that the wider view will be adopted and the necessity realised for uniform Empire grades and designations.

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Over the Last...
Four Seasons
have Proved that*

COOPER'S OVICIDE

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**The Discriminating Grower
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— SOLD IN —

40 gall., 5 gall., 2 gall. and 1 gall. Drums

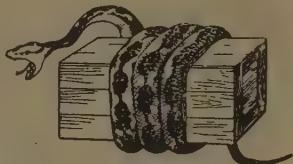
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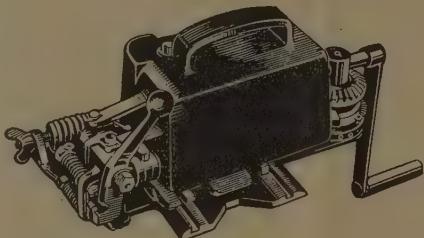
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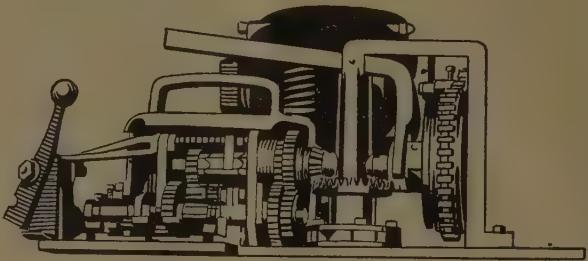
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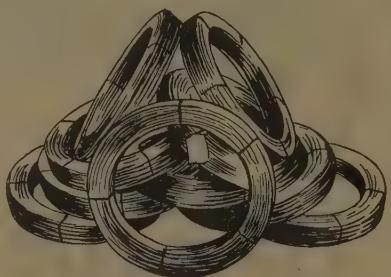


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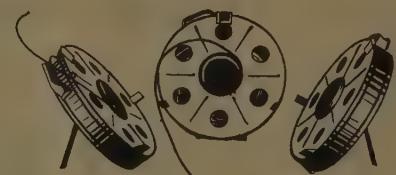
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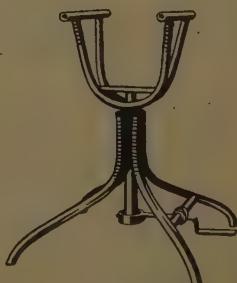
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VICTORIA—

Association Meetings Pear Packing - District Notes

Victorian Fruit Crops

IN THE LATEST SEASONAL crop report issued by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, the following is stated:—

There has been a much heavier crop of Plums than was originally anticipated, and as a result a larger number was exported to London. Brown rot and Prune rust have taken a severe toll of the crop; this is owing to the wet spring and early summer season.

The export season is showing that average figures are being maintained. Up to March 2 there were 79,048 packages of Apples, 33,196 packages of Pears, and 16,176 packages of Plums, giving a total of 128,420 packages to date; this exceeds the estimated exports by 17,450 packages.

The harvesting of the mid-season Peach crop has been nearly completed, and good crop figures have resulted. In the Swan Hill district the well-known shy bearer, Mayflower, gave an excellent and profitable crop this year. Picking of the later canning Peaches is proceeding in the Goulburn Valley. Brown Rot gave some trouble early in the season, but the new ammonium polysulphide spray assisted well in the clean-up of this trouble.

There has been a good Pear crop generally; in some districts there has been a shortage of Williams' Pears for canning purposes; but in others this and other export Pears have yielded well.

Codlin Moth is reported as having reduced crops in the warmer areas, but where rigid adherence to the departmental spray programme was observed, good and clean crops resulted.

Russetting of fruit on account of sprays is not very general; it is more pronounced from the Mornington Peninsula, where the humid atmosphere militates against the sprays.

It is expected that there will be a good crop of citrus. The December "drop" was only light; from Mildura it is reported that Valencias are heavy, while Navels are a shade lighter. In the Swan Hill district there is a normal crop of all citrus.

Frost has interfered severely with the vine crops in the north. At Woorinen and Nyah, early frosts almost defoliated the early growths of the vines. Late rains are responsible for splitting of the berries, so that only a fair crop can be expected. In the Rochester-Bamawm areas, the frosts were lighter, but the

moist weather has caused much fungus trouble, resulting in a lighter crop. In Mildura, where frosts were very light, both Sultanas and Currants are producing a heavy crop.

Meeting at Tyabb

IMPORTANT ADDRESS BY MR. G. W. BROWN.

(By Our Local Correspondent.)

A VERY INTERESTING address was recently given in the Tyabb Hall by Mr. Geoffrey Brown.

This was based on information which he had gained during his visit to England as a delegate to the Empire Producers' Conference, and dealt with the marketing of Apples overseas.

It is a matter for surprise, in view of the great importance of the subject to fruitgrowers, that so little definite information has been available in the past.

Mr. Brown emphasised the need for absolutely reliable information, and gave details of the care which had been taken to check any figures from varying viewpoints.

The need for regulated supplies as regards both quantity and regular spacing of the amounts coming forward per week was pointed out—a suggestion being made of the supply being regulated by storing in England, if it is not possible to ensure regularity in supplies through the dates of sailing from Australia.

Full details were given of the scheme for allocating certain months to certain countries, in which the market would be free from outside competition; the English market was stated to be only capable of absorbing a certain amount of fruit each week if it is to be sold at a payable figure, and there was therefore need for a limitation of the quantity sent.

Comparing Australian Apples and American Apples, the need for uniformity in color, and absence of patches of poorly colored Apples in the cases was emphasised.

Mr. Brown brings a well-trained mind to bear on the subject, and has taken a very great amount of care to acquire information on the many varying points which required enquiring into, in addition he has the happy art of conveying his information in such an interesting manner that it is a real pleasure to be present at one of his addresses.

Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. Ltd.

THE SUCCESS which has attended the operations of the Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. Ltd., with headquarters at Blackburn, Victoria, is very pleasing to all connected with this enterprise.

Commencing in 1930 with shareholders around Doncaster, Blackburn, Mitcham, Ringwood and thereabouts the membership now comprises some 220 growers.

Among the first objectives of the company was the organising of the Pear export trade. Arrangements were made to have their own representative in London, and for this purpose Mr. F. Garford was selected. Mr. Garford has now represented the Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. in London for four years, and the experiment has been well worth while.

All the fruit is consigned direct to Mr. Garford, who arranges with leading firms of fruit salesman in England for distribution. The result has been the stabilising of the market for Pears. Consignments are inspected on arrival, and any faults are detected. These are reported to the company, and steps can then be taken to eradicate any weakness in the organisation or faults in the pack. In this way, the company has maintained a steady improvement of the pack and the building up of confidence and goodwill.

"Fancy" grade Pears are packed under the Blue Moon label, and this brand has now an established reputation on the British market, and is eagerly sought by the leading Home and Continental buyers. Pears of the "Good" grade are packed under the Green Moon label, and "Fancy" grade Apples under the Red Moon label.

Packing under the company's brand is attended to at the district cool stores, and the fruit is packed either by growers or by packers under the company's control. Standards have been set, and these are rigidly adhered to. The company has its own inspector, Mr. T. W. Pearce, whose duty it is to see that fruit is packed in accordance with the standards required.

Last season large quantities of Pears were shipped to the United Kingdom, varieties including Howells, B. Bosc, Packhams, Josephine, W. Nelis, W. Cole, and Keiffers, etc.

It is interesting to note that the company exports over 25 per cent. of the total Victorian Pear export.

For the export trade, the Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. is definitely in favor of the long bushel case, and in this respect their view is fully endorsed by their London representative. The company looks forward to the time when there will be only one type of case used for the export of Pears. Because of the several types now used, the difficulties of loading steamers are accentuated. The use of one type of case makes it possible to stow fruit so that maximum ventilation can be obtained.

Following the success of the company's operations in the export field, interstate marketing is now receiving their attention. The company has appointed a limited number of agents to attend to its business in Sydney and Brisbane markets, and has successfully introduced the various "Moon" brands.

In addition to Pears, the company includes in its operations both Plums and Apples. This year the company also forwarded Lemons to interstate markets, under special Blue Moon labels, and these have been sold at attractive prices, and prove popular with buyers.

The Southern Victoria Pear Packing Co. Ltd. is a member of the Victorian Fruit Exporters' Handling Committee.

It is pleasing to place on record the success of this growers' movement. A good name has been established, and this reputation has been zealously safe-

guarded. The affairs of the company are handled in a business-like manner. Commencing in a modest way, a satisfactory business has been built up, and the fact that the business is steadily increasing is the best evidence of the confidence reposed in the company by the shareholders and the fruit trade in Australia and abroad.

The directors of the company are Messrs. F. Moore, managing director; V. Lawford and J. J. Tully, chairman. The secretary is Mr. A. J. Noonan.

Pakenham.

There is a much smaller crop at Pakenham this year owing to the unfavorable weather conditions. During February, 8,644 cases were despatched, as compared with 27,837 cases for the same period last year, making a decrease of 19,193 cases. There was a slight increase in the number of cases despatched during the first week in March as compared with the same period in 1934; 6,172 cases being sent forward for overseas and interstate trade.

HARCOURT WATER SUPPLY.

In moving a vote of thanks to the returning officer after his election as member of the Victorian Parliament for the

Castlemaine-Kyneton electorate, Dr. Shields, the successful candidate, stated that Relief Works must be substituted for sustenance, and one which could well be undertaken was the improvement of the water supply from Malmsbury to Bendigo. He would concentrate his endeavors to secure the needed improved water service.

Monbulk: The opening of the annual fruit and flower show on March 6, by Lieut.-Colonel Knox, M.L.A., marked the beginning of the back to Monbulk celebrations.

The show was well attended. The most notable entries were best collection of fruit, flowers and vegetables grown on one farm:—Mr. E. Roberts, 100 varieties, 1; Mr. J. Roberts, 70 varieties, 2. Best Collection of Women's Work—Mrs. P. Camm (bottled fruits, pickles, sauce, jams, lemon-butter, fruit salad, bread, cakes, buns, plum-pudding, crochet-work, embroidery, knitting, and children's wear), 1; Mrs. Redpath, 2. Best bloom in the show—Mrs. Hibgame (*lilium auratum*).

Shepparton.—By mid-March the Shepparton Cannery was working at high pressure on Pullar's Cling Peaches. Although supplies are heavy there are many rejections because of hail marks. The rejected fruit is being dehydrated.

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Cold Storage In Australasia

The Storage of Apples.

The Gas Storage Method Described—An Improved Form of Cold Storage: Careful Handling Essential: Maturity at Picking:

Temperature Factors.

(By Drs. F. Kidd and C. West.)

IMPORTANT FACTORS relating to the storage of Apples were dealt with recently in a paper by Dr. Franklin Kidd and Dr. C. West, before a fruit conference in London under the auspices of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Manures and Spraying.

Apples intended for storage, it was stated, should be given the minimum of nitrogenous fertiliser in order to produce the best keeping qualities. Care should also be taken to grow the fruit clean of fungus defects or insect punctures. Orchards and packing sheds must be kept free from decaying fruit, etc., on which the spores of Apple rotting moulds may be produced.

Careful Handling Imperative.

The fruit must be picked with great care, and the Apples handled gently and never dropped. It is considered advisable, for long-period storage of Apples, to use oiled paper wraps.

This is particularly necessary in gas storage on nearly all varieties, the fruit being liable to scald if such precautions are not taken.

For ordinary cold storage oil wrapping is only essential where the variety is specially susceptible to scald, as in the case, for instance, of Newton Wonder and Annie Elizabeth.

Maturity and Temperature.

It is important that fruit intended for storage should be gathered at the right time. It must be neither too immature, nor yet fully ripe, and the best test to determine its readiness for storage purposes is that of gently twisting the Apple on its stalk, to see if it will part easily from the tree.

Apples should be placed in storage as soon as possible after picking.

The storage life of fruit depends largely upon the temperature at which it is stored; by reducing the tempera-

ture the ripening changes of the fruit will be retarded, as also the development of the moulds which cause rotting. A difference of not more than 1 degree F. can make a great deal of difference in that respect, as has been shown by experiment in unrefrigerated stores, as well as by the large scale experiment at Ditton laboratory, where 130 tons of Bramleys were cold stored.

In the latter case it was clearly shown that there is a serious limiting factor in the application of cold storage for all kinds of fruit, including Apples, as there exists

a low temperature limit of tolerance which is well above the freezing point of the tissues.

In the case of Apples, injury, known as low-temperature breakdown, is induced after prolonged storage below that limit of temperature.

Thus cold storage should be at a temperature low enough to obtain maximum retardation of ripening, but sufficiently high to avoid wastage from low-temperature breakdown.

Such diverse factors as climate, cultural conditions, maturity at picking, and especially the maturity of the fruit when it is cooled down, all play a part in determining the limit of low temperature which Apples will tolerate.

The Gas Storage Method.

Since, therefore, there exists this definite limit to the temperature which can be used for long-period storage of many of the most valuable varieties of Apples, an additional means of retarding development is being sought in atmospheric control.

This is usually known as gas storage, but it must be understood that gas storage is really an improved form of cold storage. Mechanical refrigeration must be used as well, if only to counteract the self-heating of the fruit.

The principle of gas storage is based upon the fact that fruit in the living

state absorbs oxygen and gives off carbon dioxide. Thus, Apples stored in a gas-tight chamber bring about a rise in the percentage of carbon dioxide, and a corresponding decrease in the percentage of oxygen in the storage atmosphere.

By controlling the admission of fresh air the oxygen and carbon dioxide content of the storage atmosphere can be regulated.

These changes in the composition of the atmosphere still further retard the development and ripening of the fruit, and—of great importance with culinary varieties—retard the change in ground color from green to yellow. The surface-eating tortrix larvae, injury from which will develop in a normal cold store, may be almost completely controlled by gas storage.

It must be noted that concentrations of CO₂ of 12 to 15 per cent, or over may injure Apples, and cause brown heart, while in the complete absence of oxygen the fruit is quickly asphyxiated.

Common Storage of Apples.

A Valuable Adjunct for Good Keepers.

IN THE CASE OF APPLES which are good keepers, common storage is a valuable adjunct to cool storage. Officers of the fruit branch of the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture state that the chief factors in successful storage are:—(a) The natural and inherent keeping quality of the fruit itself; (b) picking at the right stage of development; (c) care in picking; (d) promptness in cooling; (e) suitable storage conditions.

Allowance must be made for the fact that some time may elapse after the Apples are released from storage before they reach the consumer.

Care should be taken to select fruit with unbroken skin for storage, otherwise rot organisms will make their appearance.

Over-ripeness is a more serious defect than immaturity. The trees should be picked over several times, as the whole of the fruit on one tree does not ripen at the same time.

Apples ranging from 2½ to 2¾ inches in diameter will keep for longer periods than larger Apples, although sometimes Apples may develop a good size and still keep well.

Satisfactory results in common storage are governed by the following:—(a) Prompt cooling; (b) maintenance of an even temperature; (c) amount of atmospheric humidity.

The storage house should be well ventilated, and should have insulated walls. The fruit should be stacked so as to ensure a free circulation of the air, as badly designed and badly used storage accommodation accelerates the decay of fruit.

Orchardists and Fruit Cool Stores' Association.

AT the recent quarterly meeting of the Orchardists' and Fruit Cool Stores' Association of Victoria, Mr. J. J. Tully presiding, there were also present Messrs. F. Moore (Blackburn), G. F. Fankhauser (Burwood East), R. Langley (Croydon), T. White (Somerville), C. H. Wallace (Wantirna), F. Petty (orchardists), H. Pump (Ringwood), H. J. Willoughby (Tyabb), E. H. Hatfield (Tynong), G. H. Sprague (Hastings), and the Secretary, H. J. Noonan. Apologies were received from Messrs. J. G. Aird, R. M. Finlay, R. Lawford and A. Chandler.

Members stood in silence in respect for the memory of the late Hon. A. E. Chandler, M.L.C.

Plums and Sugar Prices.

The Secretary reported having attended a deputation to Mr. Townsend, Chairman of the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, and Mr. Young, the fruitgrowers' representative, regarding the evasion by factories of the payment of the fixed prices for Plums. Mr. Townsend promised that, for next season, the Committee would try to make some arrangement whereby it would be impossible for factories to buy at less than the statutory prices.

Reduction of Interest.

Mr. Moore reported that the State Government still had the matter of a reduction of interest rates on loans to fruit cool stores under consideration.

It was left in the hands of Mr. Moore to endeavor to finalise this matter.

Fruit Statistics.

A letter from the Superintendent of Horticulture was read, advising that the Government Statist had agreed to collect statistics relating to fruit held in cool storage at the ends of the months of June, September and December.

It was resolved: "That Mr. Ward be informed that in the opinion of this Association the statistics, to be of maximum value, should be collected monthly."

It was left to the executive to report on this matter at the annual conference.

Protection of Growers.

It was decided to write the V.F.M.A. requesting reply from the Exporters' Handling Committee, also to endeavor to arrange for shipper members of the V.F.M.A. to attend the annual meeting of the Cool Stores' Association to discuss this matter.

Messrs. R. Werner & Co. Pty. Ltd., Engineers, of 54 to 86 Burnley-street, Richmond, Victoria, notify that their West Australian agents are now Messrs. Harris Scarfe, Sandover Ltd., Hay-street, Perth.

Dry Ice and Apple Storage.

Commercial tests in the use of solid CO₂ in connection with Apple storage have been carried out by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Earlier experiments have shown that Jonathan Apples which have been placed in an atmosphere containing 25 to 35 per cent. of CO₂ gas for 24 hours prior to cold storage will keep throughout the storage season without developing soft scald. Soft scald is a physiological disorder, which is quite different from ordinary storage cold, and is not controlled by oiled wraps.

In the recent test a reasonably new and airtight insulated waggon was obtained, and after the Apples were loaded 500 lbs. of solid CO₂ was distributed in the ice bunkers. The car was closed, and from the outside determinations of the concentration of gas were made for a period of 24 hours. At the end of the journey, test cases of Apples were removed and placed into cold storage with similar Apples carried without gas. The effect of the gas is similar to that of reduced temperatures in cold storage plants, namely to suspend respiration of the Apple. The cost of the "dry ice" used in the test was a little less than icing of the waggon would have cost for a similar haul.—"Cold Storage and Produce Review," London.

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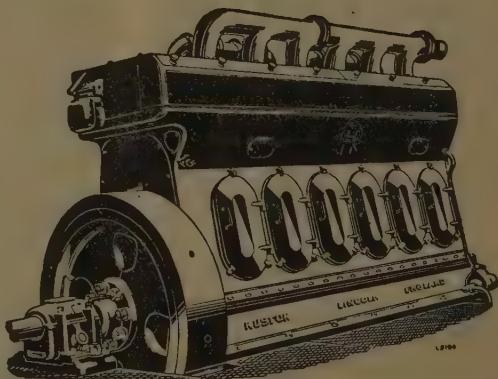
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OVERSEAS NEWS AND NOTES

TRADE WITH INDIA.

Fruit Figures Rise.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR AUSTRALIAN FRUIT.

A study of Australia's trade with India during 1934 is interesting. According to a review presented by the Indian Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the general outlook in India changed greatly during the year, caused mainly by legislation which was enacted to remedy the exceptional conditions which have been brought about in the past few years by Japanese competition.

Australian exports to India declined by £200,000, as compared with 1933, but imports from India also declined by £600,000 in the same period, India being the only Eastern country from which Australia bought less in 1934. But while general exports to India declined, butter increased by £3,000, cheese by £1,500, dried fruits by £4,000, fresh fruits by £2,400 and jams by £1,300. The decline was represented in milk and cream by £44,000, wheat by £205,000, and tallow by £18,000, all in Australian currency.

The Commonwealth Department of Commerce report for January discusses fresh fruit exports to Eastern countries, and records that Australia exported fruit to the East valued at £117,288. The principal countries taking our fruit were British Malaya, Netherlands India, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and China. Japan has an embargo against Australian fresh fruit.

In view of the larger exports to European markets, the value of the Eastern countries' markets is sometimes overlooked by the Australian trade. This, however, should not be lost sight of, and it is doubtful if Australian shippers have received the maximum share of this trade, which they could receive by proper cultivation. Seasonal conditions favor Australia, and her fruit could be placed on the Eastern markets at a time when her principal competitors cannot supply it.

In exploiting the markets of the East, Australian shippers will require to give as much care to packing and shipping as they do to their exports to Europe. Haphazard grading, packing and shipping will not tend to encourage this trade. The report advises that the principal demand for fresh fruit is confined to Apples, Pears, Grapes and Oranges, with Apples easily the most important.

Suitable Varieties.

Since the demand comes, almost entirely, from the European residents and

the better class natives, the best quality is necessary, with possibly a small quantity of poorer quality fruit for native consumption. Whilst varieties requested vary according to the different countries, Cleopatra, Granny Smith, Jonathan, Rome Beauty and Yates find ready markets. They are good keepers, a quality most desirable for this trade.

Grading, Packing and Labelling.

Expert opinions generally incline towards the use of corrugated cardboard for sides, tops and bottoms in the East, where the cases are subjected to rather rough handling, and where the climate is particularly hard on fruit. Labels are important, and should conform to native predilection and customs. Counts should be 150 to 180, owing to the fact that most fruits are sold by weight.

Storage.

It is imperative that the fruit be carried in refrigerated chambers. Deck cargo does not guarantee that the cases will arrive in good condition. If distributed at once, in the main large cities, it can be handled reasonably economically, but as most of the cold storage plants in the large cities are owned by importers, fruit shipped on consignment is subject to fairly high storage charges.

Orderly Marketing.

In view of the limited demand, shipments should be so regulated that sufficient supplies are available, even periodically, yet not too large that the supply shall not break payable prices. Merchants on the spot can best gauge the requirements, and they buy accordingly. A continuity of supply and a guarantee of quality are the governing factors, neither of which are best met by consignment selling.

The report closes with the studied opinion that sales on consignment must result in a loss, as far as fruit shipments to Eastern countries is concerned.

PALESTINE ENFORCES STRICT CONTROL.

In an attempt to safeguard its record for good fruit, Palestine does not allow the shipment abroad of decayed fruit. Regulations are in force prohibiting the export of any cases averaging more than 10 per cent. of affected fruit.

Africa Offers Market.

Will Take Fruit for Tobacco.

According to Senator R. D. Elliott, an Australian delegate to the Empire Press Conference, which was recently held in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia would welcome reciprocal trade with Australia.

Their suggestion is that reciprocation should take the form of the exchange of fruit for tobacco leaf, claiming that African tobacco leaf would be complementary to, but not competitive with, Australian grown leaf in our tobacco factories. They point out that Australian manufacturers require approximately 18 million pounds of tobacco leaf every year, moreover, the consumption of tobacco is increasing, but to supply the demand Australia imports some 14 million pounds of leaf annually, mostly from North America, which already supplies far more goods to Australia than she takes from this country.

If Australia will make a trade agreement with South Africa, the latter will undertake to accept Australian dried fruits, wines, canned fruits, Apples, Wheat and other primary products, in return for which Australia would accept Rhodesian tobacco leaf in certain proportion to our total annual requirements.

Such negotiations are to be desired, and it is hoped that the Acting Prime Minister will continue the preliminary conversations, so opportunely introduced by Senator Elliott. Such reciprocal arrangement would have two good points, the opening up of a new market for Australian primary products, and an extension of the very necessary inter-Empire trade that is going to be even more important during the next few years.

ALL-CANADIAN FRUIT CONVENTION,

Winnipeg, January 1935.

For the first time in Canadian fruit history, a convention of fruit merchants from all provinces was held in Winnipeg on January 21-23. Interest in the convention by the trade was so great that many American distributors sent delegates as observers. Prominent members of the trade and chosen professional executives spoke upon international and other problems as affecting the fruit industry. The convention will become an annual fixture.

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This new ANTI-BRUZE Fruit Pad affords your fruit full protection and enhances its value to the prospective purchaser.

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Trade with Ceylon**SHOULD BE INCREASED.**

With a population of over five million, Ceylon is becoming a distributing centre for a fair proportion of Australian products that go to the Near and Far East. In 1933 Ceylon introduced her first preferential tariff, which favored Empire goods, a result of the Ottawa Conference.

Following a slight slump in 1933 there was a distinct rise during 1934, when exports increased 32 per cent., and imports into Ceylon increased by 22 per cent. In this improvement Australia shared, taking 3.8 per cent. of all Ceylon's exports, and shipping to Ceylon 2.4 per cent. of her total imports. It is gratifying to note that Ceylon obtains 61 per cent. of her imported requirements from Empire countries, and sells 68 per cent. of her produce to Empire countries in return.

Australia's contribution to Ceylon's needs is made entirely in foodstuffs, with one exception, of Jarrah railway sleepers. Of all foodstuffs supplied, Australia has a virtual monopoly of flour, beef, mutton and butter, whilst she has a fair share of trade in fruits, wheat, jams and milk. In the matter of fresh fruit, such as Apples, Australia controls this trade during her export season, though U.S.A. and Japan both supply Apples during their season.

Whilst flour is our largest export commodity to Ceylon, representing in 1934, £196,704, Apples and Grapes valued at £22,541 were sent, in addition to dried tree fruits £6,763, jams and jellies £2,020, fresh fruit other than Apples and Grapes £2,400, and canned fruits £1,875.

The natural advantages which Australia possesses for trade in foodstuffs with Ceylon should develop greater business than we have hitherto done with that country. India, because of its proximity and the lower prices of her commodities, is our greatest competitor, but with the return of the already noticeable better economic conditions in Ceylon and increased buying power, that will demand a better class of goods, Australian trade will undoubtedly be stimulated.

Growers should get into touch with Empire Produce Exports.

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Representatives of—Ridley & Houlding Ltd, London; Mutual Brokers, Montreal; R. & W. Davidson Ltd, London and Glasgow; Roberts Brining & Co. Ltd, London and Glasgow; Thos. Allan & Co. Ltd, Glasgow, and W. Gosley, Hull.

Huge Advertising Programme

ALTHOUGH THE BRAND "SUNKIST" is known for the quality of its fruit throughout the United States, and is almost equally well known throughout the world, the directors of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, holders of the copyrighted trade mark, do not rest upon having created a name and a demand for their many varieties of fruits produced, instead they allocate enormous amounts of money for periodical and consistent advertising campaigns.

In addition to supplying continuous assistance to wholesale and retail fruit merchants in the form of up-to-date advertising matter, window signs, suggestions for the display of Sunkist products and educational facilities that may increase sales, they recognise that every year thousands of marriages are being celebrated all over the country, bringing into being an increased potential consuming clientele whose interest in Sunkist fruits has to be cultivated, besides the prodigious task of educating young mothers in the value of fruit and fruit juices for their own welfare and for the health of their children. Added to these prospects are the millions of present consumers before whom the claims of quality fruit must always be stressed.

Fruit Production a National Asset.

In 1932 the Sunkist crop returned to California an output valued at upwards of £14,000,000 or more than the total gold production of the whole of the United States, giving employment to tens of thousands of growers, packers, canners and commercial distributors.

Addressing the delegates to the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association Convention held in Chicago recently, Mr. W. B. Geissinger, advertising manager for Sunkist interests, reminded them that the preparation and distribution of food was one of the nation's biggest jobs. It was estimated that in a population of 125 million people in U.S.A. there were 70 million literate adults and 26 million literate children over 10 years of age. This is the potential field for the advertiser of food products, and as the country consumes two billion pounds worth of food every year, the fruit industry is well-advised to strongly enter the advertising field, not only to retain its present sales but to materially increase them.

A Tremendous Purchasing Field.

With 59 per cent. of the population living in cities of over 2,500 population, 70 per cent. of the food consumed is

"SUNKIST"
SPENDS MILLIONS
•
Valuable Lesson
for Australia

purchased in shops, fruit and vegetables contributing over £200,000,000 annually to the food requirements of these people, who spend 21 per cent. of their wages in food.

Supplementing these figures, he stated that the U.S.A. annual food bill represents more than 22 times the value of the world's total gold production, that every day 5,788 new consumers enter the country, that every year over 2 million babies are born and over a million brides commence housekeeping.

Changing Living Conditions.

Not only is the personnel of the country continually changing with the arrival of new residents, the death of some and the birth of others, but higher standards of living are being introduced and what were luxuries yesterday are necessities to-day. This means that changes in production, distribution and consumption are experienced and people are consuming more fruit and vegetables than ever before.

With these changes, which no one can prevent even if they so desired, comes a greater responsibility upon producers to supply the changing wants of the consumers, to supply improved quality in food stuffs and to increase such supplies making them more easily accessible to the vast army of retail customers throughout the country.

Advertising Essential.

"To-day, no matter what our desires, we cannot rest upon our oars and expect the public to come to us. They have too many other interests crowding in to bother about, unless we make them listen and pay attention to us, therefore we must advertise more and more." This significant message is the keynote of his speech and is as applicable to food as it is to other commodities and to Australia as it is to any other country.

In 1906-07 the Exchange spent £1,000 in advertising its products in Iowa as an experiment and Iowa responded by increasing her purchases by 50 per cent. while the rest of the country increased its purchases by only 17 per cent. The following year they increased their advertising budget and registered the name "Sunkist" which has since become universally known as a mark of quality in fruit.

Since 1907, Sunkist has advertised continuously and the public has been persuaded to buy ever-increasing quantities of this fruit. The advertising budget has increased from £1,000 in 1906-07 to

The PRICE of Sulphate of Ammonia

now REDUCED by £1 per Ton
TO

£11-8-6 Free on Rail Capital Cities,
less 2½% Discount for Cash

Sulphate of Ammonia provides
the cheapest NITROGEN
procurable, and is recognised
throughout the world as the
most favoured form of that
plant food essential.

Now Is Your Opportunity
To Transform those yellowish leaves — that
poor growth of shoots and laterals.

By Making
**An Application of Sulphate of
Ammonia this Coming Spring**

For Quality Fruit—
Apply Sulphate of Ammonia in balance with
Super and Potash.

Ask for the 2:2:1 or 4:4:1

£300,000 in 1933, and the Exchange now devotes 1½ per cent. of its gross sales to this purpose.

Creating a Demand.

Ten years ago an analysis was made of all breakfasts served on the dining cars of one railway company when 64.4 per cent. of breakfast orders included fruit or fruit juice in some form, to-day 84.1 per cent. of orders include it, largely due to the persistent cry of advertisements to "drink an Orange." Though this was a study of only one section of the public, other studies supported the belief that advertising was increasing fruit sales and that, although large sums were being spent on propaganda, volume and profit to growers have increased.

With the liking of Americans definitely and increasingly swinging to fruit drinks, soda fountains and suchlike dispensaries are using 13.5 per cent. of all Oranges produced in California for making drinks, creating a turnover of over £30,000,000 per year. Besides the enormous quantities of citrus drinks served in shops, housewives were educated to serving fruit drinks in the home. The Exchange, to stimulate such custom, manufactured an electric juice extractor and have sold about 100,000 of such machines to date, all of which increases the consumption of fruit.

Other methods of advertising education have included the distribution of recipe books, health lectures and many forms of printed propaganda. 42 million booklets and printed circulars have been distributed in the past ten years, calling attention to the value of fruit in the health of the nation.

Does Advertising Pay?

AN ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION is found in a study of the figures presented at the Convention. Sunkist advertising has done more than simply say that Oranges and Lemons are good, and can be used in many ways, it has created new markets resulting in the sale of millions more boxes of fruit. That it has increased the consumption of fruit juices by the public, cannot be disputed. The very careful statistical records kept by the Exchange definitely prove that with the increase of advertising expenditure sales volumes also increased. This advertising has not only been in newspapers and magazines although this avenue has been used nationally. The food value of fruit has been technically and scientifically proved and then announced. A check-up on 4,754 housewives gave their reasons for buying Oranges and Orange juices as: 89 per cent. "for health reasons," whilst 38 per cent. (including some duplication) said "because of the taste and flavor."

But the California Fruit Growers' Exchange is not the only large concern to spend huge sums on advertising, the Washington State Apple Bureau is in

the midst of a publicity campaign at the moment in 25 large cities, and others will be included later. Newspapers, radio, window displays and lectures are being used successfully.

Another large organisation, American Fruit Growers Inc., using the "Blue Goose" mark, have just concluded a campaign for its products, using simultaneous advertisements in 22 large cities, representing no less than 112 million separate messages to housewives to use their particular brand of fruit and vegetables.

Lessons for Australia.

Although the above reports the objectives sought in and the results gained by extensive advertising in U.S.A., it surely contains lessons for Australian growers and distributors to consider. The two outstanding reactions should be recognition of the need for and the benefits of consistent and properly planned advertising education of the public and the wisdom of the trade and the growers getting together and co-operating in forceful advertising, not as by individuals so much as by the whole industry.

Still a third lesson may be learned of the value of a special mark which will be a guarantee of quality and, like Sun-kist, will sell the fruit.

Empire Trading

Conference at Glasgow.

Mr. A. E. Heath, Agent-General for N.S.W., who has been charged by the Commonwealth to report on the possibility of developing new markets in Britain and Mr. J. G. McLaren, Secretary to the Commonwealth Government at Australia House, London, were recently entertained in Glasgow by Sir Alexander B. Swan (Lord Provost).

Mr. Heath made the following statement:—"A bale of goods pays for a bale of goods, and if we want to sell our goods in Britain we must be prepared to accept your goods in settlement."

The Lord Provost said that he was glad to know that shipments to the Clyde were increasing, but it was felt by Glasgow importers that more produce should be shipped direct to Glasgow instead of arriving via London.

The Lord Provost did not blame Australia for the small amount of trade, he blamed Great Britain, Scotland and Glasgow for not ensuring that there was closer connections with the Australian purchaser and expressed the hope that a personal touch with Australia would be made.

Mr. Heath said he would like to see the exchange of British and Australian High Officials in order that there should be a greater personal study of the needs of both peoples.

Mr. McLaren gave a short address on behalf of the guests present.

The Fruit World of Australasia.

Fruit for Philippine Islands

Towards the end of 1934 the States of Victoria and Tasmania were removed from the list of countries whose fresh fruits were prohibited entry into the Philippines on account of fruit fly, particularly Mediterranean fruit fly.

Whilst the Philippine authorities removed the embargo, they imposed a condition, viz., that the fruits, except Grapes, were to be packed at a temperature of 20 deg. Fahrenheit or below before putting them in containers for shipment.

Representations were made to the Philippine authorities pointing out that if such a condition were carried out, it would render the fruit unfit for human consumption.

Telegraphic advice has now been received from Manila, by the Dept. of Commerce, to the effect that the Philippine Customs authorities are not imposing the conditions as to packing at 20 deg. Fahrenheit, but that transit must be made at not more than 32 deg. Fahrenheit.

It is further stated that these conditions are to be regarded as still experimental and may be amended.

The conditions imposed therefore at present are as follow:

- (a) A permit must be secured by the importer from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Manila.
- (b) Each shipment must be accompanied by an inspection certificate from the port of origin, stating its freedom from plant diseases and injurious insects; particularly fruit flies in any stage.
- (c) Transit must be effected at not more than 32 deg. Fahrenheit.

California's Fruit Crop

Now Worth £26,000,000 Annually.

Statistics released by Mr. E. E. Kaufmann, Statistician of the Crop Reporting Service, show that last year 26 million pounds worth of fruit was produced in California. This gives a 20 per cent. increase in the past ten years, and represents a yield of 4,074,566 tons of the major fruit and nut crops.

Citrus fruits account for 39 per cent. of the total crops, made up of £7,00,000 for Oranges, £3,00,000 for Lemons, and £300,000 for Grapefruit, not including the cost of containers, packing and transportation.

Grapes come next in value to citrus fruits, and are worth £7,00,000, covering wine Grapes, table Grapes and dried vine fruits.

Surprising enough, is the fact that Prunes rank third in value with three million pounds. Peaches are fourth with £2,00,000, Apricots fifth with £1,500,000 and Walnuts sixth with £1,293,000. Citrus fruits thus equal the output of fresh Grapes, Prunes and Peaches combined.

Trade Exhibition at Hong Kong

Big Plans for December, 1935.

The British Empire and China Trade Fair will be held in Hong Kong during December 2-25, 1935.

The Acting Prime Minister, Dr. Earle Page, stated that the Department of Commerce would in all probability arrange for exhibits to be despatched from Australia, and it was hoped that the Australian exhibits would be even better than at the previous Fair, when they were highly commended and much valuable publicity was secured.

This appears to be an opportunity for pushing the sale of Australian canned and dried fruits.

NEW FRUITS IN ENGLAND.

Several varieties of fruits are under trial at the British Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at Wisley, England. These include:—Apple, Maidstone Favorite, which is identical with Beauty of Bath, but later than that variety; Apple, Melba, a Canadian August dessert variety not particularly attractive in appearance, but firm in texture and sweet; and Plum, Laxtons Utility, a purple plum of considerable promise, the fruit being juicy and sweet.

Fruit TreeS
Fruit TreeS
Fruit TreeS

Best Obtainable—Catalogue Free

Quality first and all the time.
Book Now for Delivery June-July.
Orders reserved.

John Brunning
and Sons
Somerville Nurseries,

Somerville — Victoria
Australia.

Orchards & Nurseries 208 Acres.
Private Cool Stores, 17,500 Case Capacity.
Established 1866.

**I.C.I.
WINTER
WASH**

**FOR
BIGGER CROPS
FROM YOUR TREES**

Control the ravages of Peach Aphid, Red Spiders Scale and Caterpillars in the egg stage and count on bigger crops, better fruit and more profits. I.C.I. Winter Wash can be relied upon to protect your trees from hungry insects—recent tests in Victoria have proved it 100% effective. I.C.I. Winter Wash is a dormant period, tar-distillate spray, converted into a creamy emulsion that emulsifies in the hardest water.

I.C.I. Winter Wash is not an added expense—it saves its cost many times over in more and better fruit. Order now, from your local dealer.

Report of Ardmona test published in Journal of Agriculture, Victoria, Vol. 31, Part 6, June, 1933.

Write for Illustrated Folder.

AGENTS:

RAMSAY & TREGANOWAN, 469 Latrobe St., Melbourne.
MACDERMOTT & SHEEDY, City Fruit Markets, Sydney.
A.C.F. & SHIRLEYS FERTILIZERS LTD., Brisbane, Queensland.
Gardners' Supply Stores Co-operative Society Pty. Ltd., New Market, Grenfell, Adelaide.
C. E. CAMPBELL, Endean's Bldgs., Queen St., Auckland, N.Z.

**IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND LTD.**

380 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.
277 Clarence Street, Sydney

New South Wales News and Notes

N.S.W. Citrus Crop

SET OUT HEREUNDER is a forecast of the prospective yields of the main citrus fruits, and a review of crop conditions, as indicated by reports furnished to the Director of Marketing by fruit inspectors (field officers of the Department of Agriculture) and honorary crop correspondents situated throughout the principal centres of production.

The Navel and Valencia crops are light to medium in the greater part of the producing centres, but it is noticeable that heavier yields, compared with last season, are expected in the Windsor district, and in a few other centres. On the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area the setting was good for both varieties, but subsequent shedding considerably reduced prospective yields.

During last season the lack of size, particularly in Valencias, was a serious drawback to marketing, but this year's development is much better, larger sized fruit of improved quality being a feature in most growing areas.

Generally it can be said that the prospective harvest of Oranges will fall short of last season's production.

Oranges—

	Bushels.	Bushels.
Navels	780,000	
Valencias	945,000	
Common & others	380,000	
		2,105,000
Mandarins		560,000
Lemons		360,000
		3,065,000

A. A. WATSON,
Director of Marketing.

March 7, 1935.

Gosford.—Navels, except young trees, generally light. In the Terrigal locality some groves of old trees are practically bare of fruit.

Valencias range from light to good. Size of fruit shows much improvement compared with previous crop. Some promising crops of Joppas and Siletta are in sight, but in a few localities light yields will predominate. Size and quality pleasing.

At Lisarow and Terrigal Lemons promise well; at Terrigal trees show blossom for a second crop. Light main crop

Forecast for 1935 . . .

Generally Lighter Than Last Season

showing in some groves around Wyoming. Grapefruit light, but appearance very satisfactory.

Wyong.—Navels light to medium, but fruit of good size. Commons patchy, about 8,000 bushels expected. Other crops estimated (in bushels) — Mandarins, 25,000; Winter Lemons, 25,000; Grapefruit, 700.

Windsor.—Navels sizing up well, record crop predicted. Valencias heavy, but Commons much lighter. Mandarins similar to last year, river groves heavier. Lemons, fair crop of good quality. Sevilles, lighter than last year.

Richmond-Kurrajong.—Navels and Valencias fair, the latter slightly better than the former. Commons patchy. Sevilles light to medium. The Mandarin setting was heavy, but subsequent shedding reduced the crop considerably. Lemons, fair to medium. Grapefruit is growing nicely, and shows plenty of size, but quantity is lacking, as plantings are on a limited scale.

Hills District.—Navels set well, but shedding during January considerably reduced prospective yields; hail caused damage. Valencias lighter than last year, but sizing much better, and last year's production may be approached if development continues. In a few groves hail damage is apparent. Commons, variable. Mandarins indicate more fruit than last year, but light at Kellyville, owing to heavy shedding; around Penrith Hills crops patchy, ranging from medium to good. Lemons, clean and sizing well, but production lighter than last season. Owing to lack of manures the greater percentage of Seville trees is only lightly cropped. Some fairly good yields are likely from a small area in the Penrith Hills centre.

Hawkesbury.—Navels heavier than last season. Valencias, medium to heavy. Commons heavy, except at Wiseman's Ferry. Sevilles, good crop. Mandarin prospects good; Lemons, average.

Emu Plains.—Recent rains beneficial; slight hail damage reported. Navels and Valencias, medium crop. Most of the old Common Orange trees are being removed, but young trees are well cropped. Early Mandarins patchy.

Seven Hills.—Valencias and Mandarins patchy; intermediate crop fruit

on some of the former trees interfered with the main setting. Commons heavier than usual. Lemons normal.

Narromine.—Navels and Valencias have very good crops. Commons, good average crops. There is a normal main and a light summer showing of Lemons. Grapefruit and Mandarins, medium.

Forbes.—Grasshoppers practically denuded all trees of leaves, and also the bark of small branches, with the result that about 75 per cent. of the Orange crop was destroyed. Most trees have grown sufficient new leaf for shade, and a further shoot is noticeable. Lemons and Mandarins are expected to yield very satisfactorily.

Dubbo.—Oranges and Lemons light; Mandarins poor. Crusader bugs and leaf hoppers have caused considerable damage. Fumigation in practically all groves during March.

Maitland, Moorland and Singleton.—Navels patchy, but some good yields are anticipated around Bulga and Singleton. The fruit is clean and of good size. Valencias, fair, but crop lighter than last season. Common Orange crop variable, but quality good. Mandarins light. Around Moorland Lemons indicate satisfactory yields.

Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.—Although setting good, the shedding following attacks by grasshoppers and some late frosts considerably reduced crops. Young Navel trees of about 5 to 6 years suffered in particular from "hoppers," and lost the bulk of a good setting. Generally, both Navels and Valencias are light; Navels medium. Around Leeton Navels are estimated at 40 to 50 per cent., and Valencias about 40 per cent. of normal. Some fairly good crops of Lemons should mature, but around Leeton the winter crop is stated to be light.

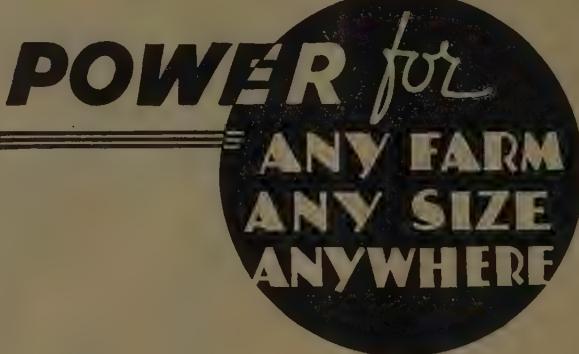
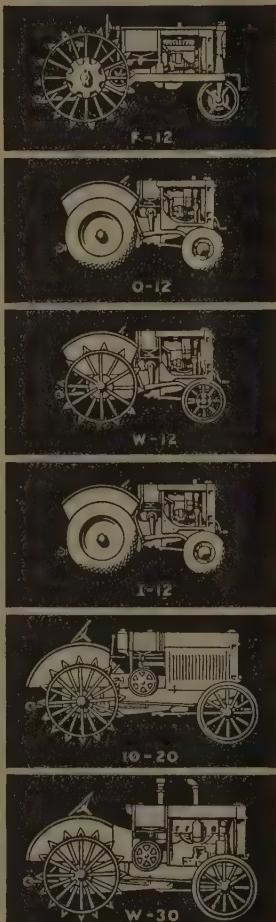
N.S.W. Fruit Crops

In a report from the N.S.W. Under Secretary for Agriculture (Mr. G. D. Ross) received on March 15, the following is stated:

Apples: Harvesting of many varieties of Apples is proceeding. Crop prospects generally are unchanged, except in the Bathurst district, where hail damage has considerably reduced anticipated yields. Jonathans appear to be coloring well, and export packing is taking place.

Pears: On the Northern Tableland the Williams crop is finished, the bulk of

The Greatest Line of Tractors Ever Produced



SINCE mechanical power began to lift agriculture from the rut of ages, McCormick-Deering tractors have led the march of power farming in all progressive countries.

Whether your farm is large or small, there is a tractor in the McCormick-Deering line for you—a tractor that will save your time, increase your profits, ease your labours. Many years of engineering practice have produced exactly the types and sizes of tractors to provide profitable power for any farm, any size, anywhere.

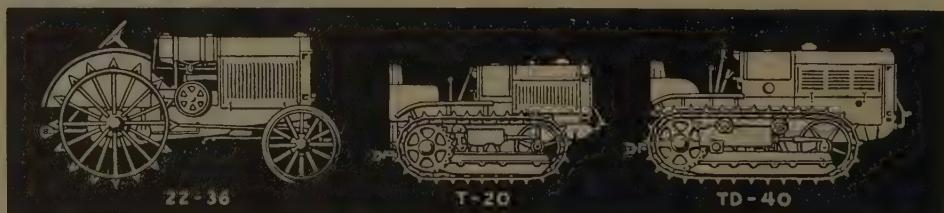
If you have kept abreast of power farming in the past you will want to see the latest tractors in the McCormick-Deering line. If you have lagged and leaned back on primitive farming methods and are failing to get value for your labour, examine this modern range of tractors. You will find one to perform perfectly the work you have to do. Purchase it. Hitch your fortunes to its drawbar. It will put you on the road to success.

To farm for profit you must farm with power—McCormick-Deering power.

The McCormick-Deering line also includes a full range of tractors for industrial purposes.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.**

543-555 BOURKE STREET,
MELBOURNE, C.1.



MCCORMICK-DEERING

the fruit being utilised by canners. Around Young, Packhams will soon be ready to pick.

Most of the stone fruit has been marketed; some particularly good yields of Nectarines and Peaches were harvested, individual trees of the former in orchards in the Young district producing 15 half-cases.

Drying of Prunes is in progress and, owing to the quality of the fruit, an improvement in yield is likely.

Citrus: Navels and Valencias generally are carrying lighter crops than last season. In a few centres, however, production should be heavy, noticeably in the Windsor district where a record harvest of Navels and a heavy yield of Valencias are anticipated.

The prospective total yield of Oranges, as forecast by the State Marketing Bureau, is 2,105,000 bushels, comprising Navels, Valencias and other varieties.

A pleasing feature this season is the satisfactory development of Valencias, the fruit being of larger size and of improved quality.

Bananas: Ideal weather conditions were experienced throughout the centres of production and an exceptionally heavy setting of bunches is apparent in most plantations. Large quantities are expected to be marketed during March. Production is increasing owing to 1933 plantings coming into bearing.

Passionfruit: Production was very light on the North Coast and prospects do not appear bright for March. Reports indicate that new areas are likely to be planted. The summer crop is said to be ripening rapidly in the Hills district, whilst generally good growth and flowering is apparent for the autumn crop.

Fruit Fly Lure.

Cheap and Easy to Make.

FRUIT FLY CONTROL is causing much inquiry at the present time. The prescribed lure with which the fruit fly traps are baited is both cheap and easy to make. The only ingredients required are—

1 teaspoon of essence of vanilla,
1 tablespoon of household ammonia,
3 breakfast cups of water.

This mixture will about fill an ordinary wine bottle, which should be kept corked. The glass fly traps may be replenished from this source and should receive this attention about every seven days. At least one trap to every ten trees should be used, but a greater number would, of course, be more effective in preserving the fruit.

Fruitgrowers, shopkeepers and others are again reminded that all fruit infected with fruit fly must be immediately destroyed by boiling, burning or by insertion in a properly constructed fly-

The Fruit World of Australasia.

proof pit. All fallen fruit must be gathered and the waste disposed of in the same way. It should not be forgotten that the necessity for spraying and trapping applies to all growers, no matter how small the number of trees.—N.S.W. Agricultural Gazette.

The Banana Industry.

Over-production in N.S.W. and Queensland.

An interstate Conference of Banana Growers was recently held at Grafton, N.S.W.

Owing to over-production in N.S.W. and Queensland, there are acute difficulties facing the growers. It is understood that marketing legislation is desired in N.S.W. The Queensland Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Bulcock), who is observing the situation, states that he believes the result of the N.S.W. ballot now being taken, will bring N.S.W. and Queensland into line in regard to marketing plans.

* * *

The Chairman of the Banana Sectional Group of the Committee of Direction, Queensland, recently stated that 200 acres under Bananas at Tallebudgera had been abandoned. Growers were walking off blocks to obtain relief work.

AUSTRALIAN TREES FOR PALESTINE.

L. P. Rosen & Sons, of Carlingford, N.S.W., seem to have gained the confidence of the Stock Farm and Agricultural Station in Palestine, for they have had many repeat orders since the first shipment to this ancient land. The latest order sent away comprised trees of the Apricot, Almond, Citrangequat (a combination of Citron-Orange-Cumquat), Oranges, Mandarins, Imperial Grapefruit, and Loquats. It is very interesting to know that the Palestine authorities prefer Australian trees to trees that can be obtained in countries much nearer to Palestine.

Very complimentary references to their packing have been received by Messrs. Rosen and Sons, from Palestine, and also from New Zealand, where large orders for citrus have been supplied by the N.S.W. firm. Orders for Australian fruit trees are being freely received from many parts of New Zealand, whose orders had previously been placed in U.S.A.

N.S.W. FRUIT SHOWS.

Oberon: There was a nice display of fruit at the Oberon show in March. Awards:—Apples—Dessert: J. Buckley; cooking: E. A. Mutton; Five Crown: J. Buckley; Granny Smith: J. Pidgeon; Jonathans: J. Buckley. Nectarines: J.

R. Rivett. Red Plums: A. H. Walker. Pears—Dessert: J. R. Rivett; cooking: Angus Buckley; Slipstone Peaches: E. A. Mutton. Light Plums: E. A. Mutton. Dark Plums: A. Buckley. Plate of fruit: E. V. Harvey. Tomatoes: J. R. Rivett. Case Tomatoes: J. Buckley. Mulberries: Mrs. H. Sloggett. Watermelons and Rock Melons: J. R. Rivett. Collection of fruit: A. Buckley.

Moss Vale: The fruit displayed at the Moss Vale show was of high quality. Awards. — Apples—Five Crowns, Jonathan, Delicious, Democrats, Granny Smith, cooking Apples and Rome Beauties: Mills Bros. Eating Apples, not specified: W. Smith. Pears, table: A. Benson; baking, Mills Bros. Peaches, and Tomatoes: Mills Bros. Quinces: J. Chittick. Pyramid of Apples and triangle of Apples: J. Mills.

Penrith: The suitability of this district for fruit production was evidenced at the recent Penrith Show. Mr. S. E. Allen won the prize for general collection of fruits, also for Peaches, free-stone and cling, Pears, Oranges, citrus fruits, Lemons (main crop), Emperor Mandarins, Plums (cooking and dessert), Persimmons and Quinces: prizes for Grapes were divided between Messrs. A. C. Kemp and H. Basedow. Other prize winners were, for Apples, C. Carter; Apples, dessert, W. Sheather; baking, C. Carter; Pears, baking, A. H. Spindler; Oranges, Navel, main crop and Common, main crop, S. Howell; Figs, W. Sheather; Pomegranates, H. Melville; Mandarins, Imperial, S. Howell; Grapefruit, W. Devlin.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

L. P. Rosen & Son, Carlingford, N.S.W.—Catalogue of fruit trees, ornamental trees, Rose plants, nuts hedge plants,



GERRARD WIRE TYING MACHINES CO.
Pty. Ltd.

119-125 Hawke St., West Melb., C.S.

SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH.

GERRARD
The first
The best
APPLE AND CITRUS PACKING
CHARTS ARE AVAILABLE FREE
ON APPLICATION. GERRARD SERVICE.

breakwinds, etc. Helpful planting and cultural hints are included. New Roses for 1935 listed include Amalia Jung, Ami F. Mayery, Blaze, Charmer, Heros, Mrs. Anthony Spalding, McGredys Wonder, Nigrette, and others.

SYDNEY RAT CATCHERS.

If you have rats in your garret, or in the cellar for that matter, you can buy a remedy at the Sydney Municipal Markets. Here a man stands with a large box of snakes of the carpet species which he guarantees will clear your place of rats. His price is 1/- per foot and with a practiced hand he draws

yards of snake from the box to gauge for sale by a measuring tape.

There are hundreds of these snakes in the lower regions of city warehouses, where they have been placed to exterminate rats, which they do far more effectively than cats. Several snakes have wandered from city basements in the vicinity of the markets at various times and have been despatched by overzealous onlookers, who were evidently not acquainted with the carpet snake, and mistook him for a deadly reptile.

CODLIN MOTH CONTROL IN U.S.A.

Emergency appropriations were granted by the U.S. Department of Com-

merce for the problem of codlin moth control out of the laboratory and into the field. The task is to find some organic insecticide that will prevent moth damage to fruit but leave no dangerous spray residue and to develop supplementary methods for the control of one of the most destructive Apple insects in the United States.

Arsenate of Lead Analysed.

Results of South Australian Tests.

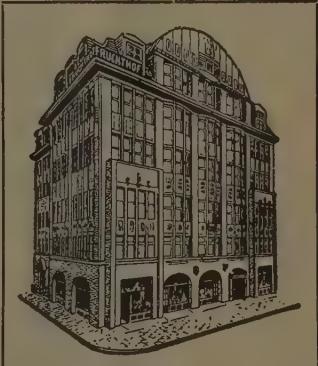
IN CONFORMITY with its usual practice, the South Australian Department of Agriculture, in October last, obtained from local manufacturers samples of the various brands of arsenate of lead powders offered for sale, for the purpose of analysis. The Government Analyst's report on them read as follows:—

The samples (six) of arsenate of lead powders, received on November 12, 1934, No. 517, have been analysed with the following results:—

Key to Numbers: 1.—“Vallo,” 2.—Hemingway’s, 3.—“Aero,” 4.—“Lion,” 5.—“Orchard,” 6.—“Palmprest.”

No.	Moisture, %	Suspension Test.				
		Total Lead (PbO), %	Total Arsenic (As ₂ O ₅) %	Water Soluble Arsenic (As ₂ O ₅) %	Five Mins. %	20 Mins. %
1.	0.52	64.0	30.9	0.11	32.8	10.7
2.	0.53	64.4	31.4	0.14	83.0	60.3
3.	0.68	64.5	31.3	0.17	64.0	45.4
4.	0.27	64.0	32.0	0.11	25.6	9.0
5.	0.27	64.2	32.8	0.11	27.3	52.8
6.	0.25	64.6	32.0	0.17	35.2	9.1

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CANNED FRUITS

Australian Canned Fruits.

Need for Highest Quality Exports—Effects of Californian Competition—Reduction of Interest Desired on Co-operative Canneries.

Interview with Mr. William Young.

MR. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Toolamba West, Victoria, president of the Northern Victoria Fruitgrowers' Association, and secretary of The Australian Canning Fruitgrowers' Association, who returned recently from a visit to England and America, made some very interesting comments in a recent interview.

While the outlook this year for canned fruits is satisfactory, Mr. Young sees the necessity for additional protection on the British market. Competition from California is very keen, and, owing to their lower cost of production, mainly brought about by growing larger tonnage to the acre, and cheaper cannery equipment, they are enabled to undersell Australia.

Mr. Young states that Australian canned fruit is gaining in favor in Great Britain, but it will continue to gain only so long as the quality is maintained, and the price competitive. Mr. Young saw many thousands of acres which were yielding 15 to 20 tons per acre, particularly in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys, the average yield of Peaches for the whole State of California being 8 tons per acre. The yield in Australia is under 4 tons per acre. Mr. Young states that if Australia is to develop the canned fruit industry, costs must be brought down, and larger tonnages per acre produced. In this respect Australia is lagging far behind in scientific research. Victorian growers have been agitating for years for an experimental orchard without result.

Mr. Young considers it quite possible that new areas may in future be developed for canning Peach growing, especially in northern Victoria, where climatic and soil conditions are particularly suitable.

However, in the meantime the industry has been developed in this country largely as a result of the fostering by Governments, and, while a long distance view is necessary, one cannot overlook the facts close at hand, and in particular that Peach growing is now established on its present basis in the Goulburn Valley. It has to be borne in mind, states Mr. Young, that the fruit

canning industry is receiving a substantial portion of the sugar concession, which last year amounted to £2 per ton on the fruit canned, thus helping us to compete; also, the rate of exchange, 25 per cent., is all in favor of Australian exports.

In view of the fact that the development of Peach growing under irrigated conditions was so largely a result of Government enterprise, a general principle should be established of providing at least a measure of security to the growers in the provision of fruit canning equipment. It is one thing to encourage settlers to go on the land to grow canning Peaches, and apparently another thing to provide for the taking care of the crop when grown. Mr. Young insists that it is essentially a national responsibility to see that the growers have adequate means for disposing of the fruit which they have been encouraged to produce. The only value of the canning Peach is when it is canned.

As the matter stands to-day, growers are under heavy liability with regard to some of the canning factories which have been established. They are responsible for exceedingly heavy interest bills on money advanced for the erection of canneryes. This money, Mr. Young considers, should be treated as a national enterprise, and much of the overhead capital should be written off. This would enable orchards to be more properly cared for until the larger policy above outlined can be developed.

As the situation stands to-day, growers are operating under exceptionally difficult and discouraging conditions. Such should not continue, and the hope is expressed that the larger view will be adopted for the benefit of the producers concerned and the country at large.

A CORKSCREW IN HEAVEN.

The colored preacher waxed eloquent on the glories of Heaven.

"Bredren," he said, "when there you will know de unknowable, you will think de unthinkable. Yea, bredren, you will unscrew de unscrutableness."

Canned Peaches in California

Control Plans Opposed by Growers.

THREE are some interesting comments in the thirteenth annual report of the California Canning Peach Growers' Association, just to hand. The manager, Mr. A. D. Poggetto, states that in 1933 the California Canning Peach industry worked under an agreement. Although this worked with a fair degree of success; there was opposition to certain features, viz., (1) Allocation of pack among canners. (2) Fixed selling price of canned Peaches. (3) Purchase of the surplus tonnage. Plans were developed which eliminated the undesirable features in the 1934 agreement.

For 1934 growers urged that 10,000,000 cases be packed; the canners, fearful of a carry-over, recommended 8,500,000 cases; finally, a compromise of 9,250,000 cases was decided upon.

The growers' estimate proved to be right: the Cling Peach crop fell far below anticipations, and the market would have been better without the control agreement, as many growers suffered thereby. Up to December, 1934, the association had paid growers 22.50 dollars per ton on certificated tonnage. Further payment is to be made.

The suggestion from some quarters for a control agreement for five years is not approved of by the directors of the association; in fact, a control for more than one year is deemed to be dangerous to growers.

In conclusion, the report states: "The directors are strongly of the opinion that it will not be necessary to have a control agreement in 1935, and hope conditions from now on will be such that curtailment programmes will never again be needed in the industry."

CANNED POTATOES.

A young Scotsman has invented a process by which Potatoes can be canned, ready for the table, except for heating, and so be available all the year round. This, it is claimed, will be popular with those housewives who dislike peeling Potatoes, and who would sooner wield a can-opener than a peeling knife.

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DRIED FRUITS — NEWS AND NOTES

Dried Fruits in N.S.W.

Opening Quotas for 1935.

The Minister for Agriculture, on the recommendation of the N.S.W. Dried Fruits Board, has determined the following opening quotas for the 1935 season under the State Dried Fruits Act, for the purposes of intra-State trade:—

Currants (per cent), 12½; Sultanas, 10; Lexias, 25; Prunes, 33-1/3; Apricots, 40; Peaches, 30; Pears, 25; Nectarines, 40.

The above quotas represent the maximum proportions of the varieties of dried fruits mentioned which may be sold on the State market, and are known as "Home Consumption" quotas.

The Minister for Commerce has approved of the complementary quotas, namely:—

Currants (per cent.), 87½; Sultanas, 90; Lexias, 75; Prunes, 66-2/3; Apricots, 60; Peaches, 70; Pears, 75; Nectarines, 60; being determined as export quotas under the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Act for the purposes of interstate trade.

The above quotas represent opening quotas only and are made to permit trading operations in the 1935 season's fruit to proceed. The quotas will be reviewed as the season advances, and more reliable information is available in regard to the probable total production for the present season.

Dried Fruits for India

Why Double Freights?

A recent visitor to India, Mr. Walter Duncan, M.L.C., of Adelaide, speaking at the Tanunda show last month, stated that there was a regular and large enquiry for Australian dried fruits in that country. Residents would gladly use our dried fruits if they could be got at a reasonable price. Small lots were obtainable in parcels that cost 6d. per pound to send, but very little Australian dried fruit was obtainable in the shops, and the little which was available was received re-exported from England.

With India only half way to England it seems absurd that no better method of obtaining supplies can be had than by buying on the London market and re-shipping to India. If the report is true, and we are not questioning the veracity of the above gentleman, there is an opportunity for Australian shippers to investigate this market which, if at present small, could well be cultivated.

The Drying of Fruit

Shepparton Grower Installs Dehydration Plant.

FOR THE DEHYDRATION of fruit, Mr. S. B. Jamieson, of Shepparton East, Vic., has installed on his property an up-to-date plant which not only treats fruit which is unsuitable for canning owing to imperfection from hail-marks and other blemishes, but removes the skins by the application of caustic soda. Peaches are the chief variety to be treated. Last year Mr. Jamieson shipped his entire output to New Zealand, and expects that, with the use of the new plant, he will dry about three times as much this season. It takes about 8 to 10 tons of fresh fruit to make one ton of dried fruit.

There are several other dehydrating plants operating in the Shepparton district, Prunes and Apricots forming the main varieties treated, but none have facilities for caustic peeling such as Mr. Jamieson's plant provides.

The importance of dehydrating is particularly impressed when it is realised that damage incurred by bad weather conditions, previously resulting in great quantities of fruit being of no commercial value, can now be lessened by the use of such damaged fruit for drying. Such weather-damaged fruit is perfectly sound, but not outwardly suitable for canning.

At present the plant is not working at full capacity, but when doing so, 350 cases of Peaches can be treated per day.

The Operation.

The stoning of Peaches is done by hand in a nearby shed, and the halved fruit is then fed into the peeling machine, carried by a moving belt into the boiling caustic solution which is delicately adjusted to give the correct percentage of caustic. The skinning requires about one minute, after which the fruit is conveyed under water jets which wash off all caustic residue, then on to wooden drying trays. Each tray holds about three quarters of a case, and fifty trays make a truck load, which is run into the sulphur bins, where they remain for about 12 hours prior to dehydration.

The dehydrator consists of two tunnels, built of concrete and brick, with wooden floors. A draught is supplied by a powerful fan circulating air at a temperature of 130 degrees F. The fruit is left in the dehydrator for 20 to 30 hours, dependent upon its size, and is then removed and tipped into clean

cases and exposed in the sun for final drying out.

Since the regulations require that all dried fruit shall be packed in a registered packing shed, the fruit is conveyed in 28 lb. and 56 lb. cases to such shed where it is finally packed for distribution.

Dried Fruits—Dairy Produce

Minor Bills Passed.

The House of Representatives has passed through all stages four minor Bills dealing with the fruit and dairying industries.

The Dried Fruits Export Control Bill and the Canned Fruits Exports Control Bill provide that if secretaries of the Boards are public servants they shall retain public service status. The Dried Fruits and Dairy Produce Bills provide for the issue of licenses to owners and carriers for the interstate carriage of fruit and dairy produce.

DRIED FRUITS PUBLICITY.

Early in March the official cinematographer of the Commonwealth Government, Mr. Bert Ives made a film of the Prune industry, Young, N.S.W., for distribution throughout the Commonwealth.

Mr. Ives has toured Australia many times and has made films of all the other dried fruits industries. These films will be sent to England, America, Canada, South Africa and any other country where greater sales for Australian dried fruits are possible.

GERMANY.

Dried Fruit Sales Increase.

The consumption of dried fruit in Germany is increasing rapidly. October reports show that imports during that month increased by 6,000 tons over 1933. The increase was mainly due to imports from Bosnia and over 2,000 tons, duty free, of Jugoslavian Prunes for jam making as well as large shipments of Raisins from Smyrna and Currents from Greece.

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Victorian Growers ship through Fred J. Andrew, 153 William Street, Melbourne.

Automatic Fruit Washer

THE PACKING FLOOR at Mr. W. A. Thiele's orchard at Doncaster has presented a busy scene for several weeks past, when "Fireside" Pears for export have been receiving constant attention. During the three months' packing season some 15,000 cases are packed, two-thirds of which are exported to the United Kingdom through the agency of Messrs. S. J. Perry & Co.

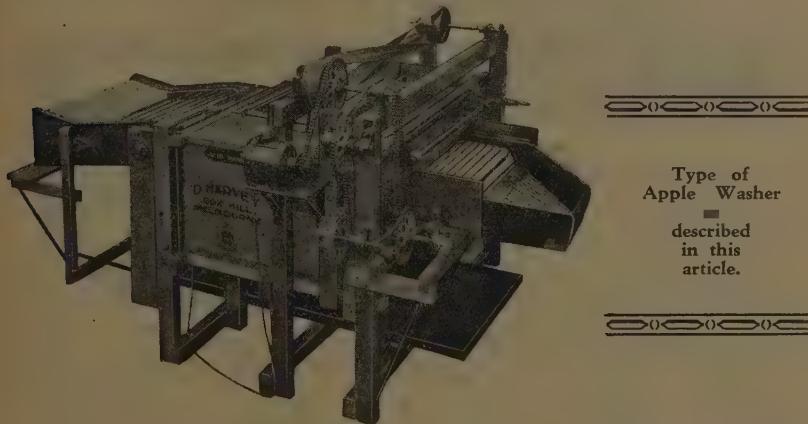
The Thiele family is already well known in the Doncaster district as growers of good quality Pears, Apples, Peaches and Lemons. The family is represented in the district by five growers, all using the trade mark "Fireside." In 1848 the grandfather arrived in Australia from Germany, established himself as a tailor in Melbourne under the patronage of Governor La Trobe, but retired to Doncaster on account of his health. Recovering this, he was so enamoured of the delights of the Doncaster district that he established an orchard there, and in the following years other

is now seen. In Pears the main export varieties are Winter Nelis, Josephine, Beurre Bosc, Packham's Triumph, Williams, Keiffer and Howells, and in Apples, Jonathan, Rome Beauty, Dunns and Granny Smiths.

Last year, "Fireside" Pears, selected at random from ordinary consignments, came second to specially selected South African Pears in the Imperial Fruit Show, London, and the London agent reported that if special selection had been made the Australian fruit would certainly have secured the highest points.

Thiele products have been consistent winners at every Royal Show during the last seven years, and at last year's Centenary Royal, at which the biggest entries ever received were recorded, they were awarded a medal for gaining the most Pear prizes of all exhibitors.

A staff of 28 is required during the peak packing season, and all fruit is washed and packed before being sent to the cooling sheds.



Type of
Apple Washer
described
in this
article.

members of the family have acquired properties in the vicinity. Some of the original trees are still in bearing, and last year supplied 56 cases of the fruit produced upon the property. The second generation of Thieles, Messrs. A. F., August and A. E., became well known in the fruit industry, and the third generation, who continue the line of growers, are represented by Messrs. August, Everard, Ferdinand, Eric and William.

In 1924 W. A. Thiele, who had been assisting his father in fruit production, acquired his present holding of 100 acres, on which 10,000 trees are bearing. To keep up to date the trees are worked over with the more popular present varieties, so that little unproductive area

New Fruit Washer.

To meet the increasing production of export Pears, Mr. Thiele has just installed a "Harvey" Automatic Fruit Washer, which he claims will lessen packing time by two-thirds. The operation of the machine is simple. The fruit is first deposited on to a sloping platform divided into two compartments, into which the sorters separate the marketable fruit from the rejects. Upon rollers the fruit is then conveyed into the acid washing tank, which operates on the impeller principle, and removes all arsenate or other residue, getting right into the calyx and stem ends of the fruit, claimed to be a decided improvement on the immersion method. The first cham-

ber is supplied with hydrochloric acid in about 2 per cent. solution. The fruit stays in this solution about 45 seconds.

From this tank the fruit passes over a drainer before entering the fresh water bath, which removes all the acid residue, and prevents any possibility of acid burn following the washing treatment, in addition to improving the appearance of the fruit when offered for sale. There is no damage done to the fruit in the washing process, since it is not turned, the water being forced on to it by the spray action. The water is supplied by a 2-inch pipe, and is constantly being renewed, which ensures clean water being always in the chamber.

The fruit is then carried by a travelling belt to the grader, which is sized so as to automatically drop it gently, according to size, into the bins ready for the packers. Nine grade sizes are observed, beginning with 2-1/8 inches. The grader is equipped with endless rubber belts and all corners are covered with sponge rubber to prevent bruising of the fruit, no fruit coming in actual contact with the woodwork.

The "Harvey" Washer in use on Mr. W. A. Thiele's floor has a capacity of 500 cases per day of 8½ working hours, but larger sizes are available, which will give a capacity of 2,000 cases per day. Similar 500-case machines have been supplied to Messrs. August and Eric Thiele and Mr. Victor Lawford. The machine is also suitable for Apples, and is an entirely Australian invention, perfected by Mr. D. Harvey, of Box Hill, Victoria, especially for the Australian fruit industry.

NITROGEN AS A PLANT FOOD.

NITROGEN is one of the most valuable plant foods, and plays a very important part in the nutrition of all plant life. An abundant supply of readily available nitrogen greatly increases the growth rate and promotes a vigorous growth of healthy foliage, which is so essential for the well-being of the plant. Nitrogen exists in the soil in a number of different forms, the majority of which are highly complex chemical substances, which cannot be utilised by the plant. These complex substances are gradually decomposed by soil bacteria, and the nitrogen is eventually converted into the form of soluble nitrates, in which form it is readily absorbed by the plant roots.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda, being completely soluble and immediately available, supplies nitrogen in the exact form required by the plant.

There is no danger of exhausting the lime content of the soil with the use of Chilean Nitrate of Soda, which is a natural product, powerful in its effect on

plant growth, but harmless in its effect upon soil acidity. In fact, this fertiliser has a distinct beneficial effect on the soil, as it conserves the calcium carbonate or lime, and tends to keep the soil in a neutral or non-acid condition. It also has the advantage that it reacts with certain insoluble potash compounds in the soil, and renders them soluble and available for use by the plant.

All fruit trees require an abundance of available nitrogen in order to promote new growth in the spring and to ensure the setting of fruit. The availability of nitrogen in the early spring is a very important consideration, as the low winter temperatures considerably retard the activity of the nitrifying bacteria, and the heavy winter rains wash out a considerable proportion of the soluble nitrates in the soil. Fruit trees will only return a yield in proportion to the amount of plant foods available, and in the case of citrus fruits the amount of nitrogen present is unquestionably the principal factor governing production.

During blossoming and fruit setting, citrus trees demand an abundance of nitrogen in the form of readily soluble nitrates, and unless these are available a large proportion of blossoms will be starved off. The use of nitrogenous fertilisers is obviously the best means of preventing this and ensuring a maximum fruit set.

When using Chilean Nitrate of Soda, the best results will usually be obtained by dividing the application into several dressings.

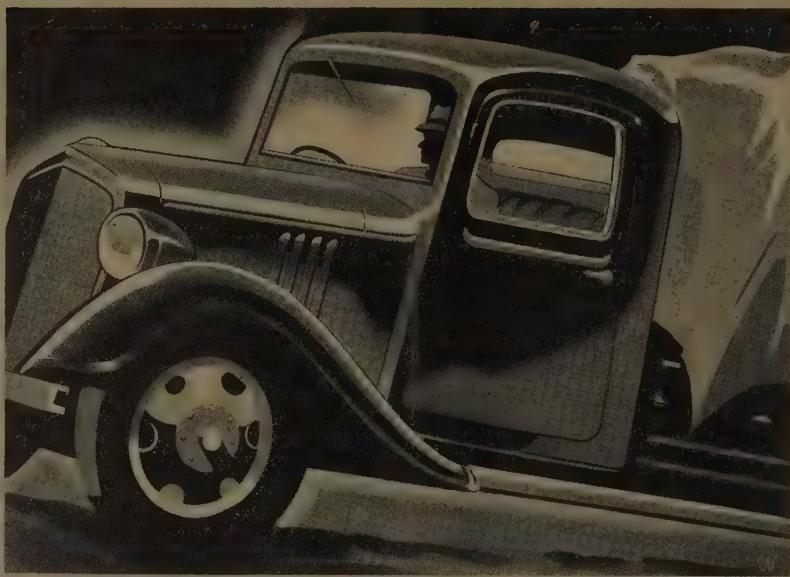
The first and heaviest dressing should be given to citrus in September, prior to blossoming, and the other dressings should be made before December.

Large trees, which are 12-14 years old, should each receive 12-14 lbs. of Chilean Nitrate of Soda, whilst trees of medium size, and about half this age, should receive half the dressing of fertiliser, and smaller trees should receive proportionately less.

Chilean Nitrate also gives excellent results with stone and pome fruits. It is particularly beneficial to Cherries, and is now being used extensively by growers of this fruit.

Green vegetables, like Cabbage and Lettuce, require an abundance of readily available nitrogen to promote quick growth of crisp, succulent foliage, and Chilean Nitrate of Soda is particularly beneficial to crops of this type.

Experiments carried out over a series of years by the N.S.W. Department of Agriculture have shown that nitrogen, in combination with superphosphate, is particularly beneficial to Tomatoes, resulting in increased yields and improved quality of fruit.—(Contributed by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Agricultural Service, G.P.O., Box 2037L, Sydney.)



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Motor Cars and Trucks

Useful Hints

STEERING OF USED CARS.

WHEN MAKING A DEMONSTRATION run in a secondhand car inspecting the mechanism, the condition of the steering gear, king pins, and steering connections should be studied closely. If the front wheels are jacked up a systematic examination should soon reveal if there is serious wear or looseness at any point. It is also prudent to test the steering at both fast and slow speeds. Any hardness of operation or tendency to wheel wobble should excite suspicion, but before it is assumed that such defects are due to wear, the pressure of the front tyres should be checked and if necessary corrected. Although the steering gear, the steering connections and the king pins might all be in good order, the car may be hard to handle if the toe-in of the front wheels has become inaccurate, or the right tilt of the front axle has been lost because of the gradual settling of the springs. In such circumstances a simple adjustment of the tie rod or the setting up of the axle by means of wedges inserted between it and the springs will often cure the trouble.

CHECKING THE VACUUM TANK.

If any trouble is experienced with the vacuum tank of a motor-car it will probably pay to check the system through as follows:—See that all the pipes are free from obstruction and all the filters clean and intact. Gaskets should be sound, and there must be no leakage of air at any point, which would destroy or partially destroy the vacuum and cause an erratic fuel supply. The fine brass threads on the needle valves should be examined to see that they are not

worn. It should be seen that all cotter pins are secure and that the flap valve at the bottom of the float tank is free. Any sediment found in the tank should be removed, and the vacuum tank screen should be cleaned. A partly choked pipe or filter may not be sufficient to cause a total fuel stoppage, but may cause erratic running, particularly when the engine is heavily loaded.

OIL FROM COAL.

150,000 Tons of Motor Spirit This Year.

The oil-from-coal plant of Imperial Chemical Industries at Billingham-on-Tees (England), is almost ready for production.

It will be completed early this year, and will produce about 150,000 tons of motor-spirit from British coal by the hydrogenation process.

The greater proportion of this will be from raw coal, but some of it will be from tar produced by the low-temperature process used in the manufacture of smokeless fuel.

HUGE AUSTRALIAN-MADE PRESSES.

The motor-body industry in Australia is using more and more Australian workmanship in the manufacture of cars and trucks for the conveyance of Australian people and goods. Messrs. Chas. Ruwolt Pty. Ltd., of Melbourne, recently accepted an order from General Motors, Holden's Ltd., for the supply of two great 500 ton hydraulic presses to form part of a new plant for the pressing out of steel body parts for their body-building plant.

These presses are the largest ever used in Australia. Each press is 12 feet long, 6 feet wide and, when assembled, measure 23 feet 6 inches in height. They weigh 75 tons each, and the operating tables, of which there are five for each press, weigh 10 to 15 tons each. They will deliver a pressure of 2,800 lbs. to the square inch.

TESTING THE MIXTURE.

A generally incorrect mixture will result in misfiring through practically the entire speed range. When entire mixture is too lean, engine will backfire in carburettor on quick acceleration and hard pulls. With such a mixture the engine is hard to start when cold and does not idle properly. Pulling out choke part way will improve running. When mixture is too rich, engine will "hunt" or "gallop" when idling, and load up in quick acceleration. It will also be hard to start, particularly when hot, and will speed up if air is emitted into induction manifold. If carburettor is fitted with air valve a slight opening of the valve will result in more even running. A more definite check for a rich mixture is to depress the clutch after a long, hard pull, at the same time keeping the throttle fully open. If the revolutions do not gather immediately, a rich mixture is indicated.

AVOIDING DAZZLE.

Most drivers have experienced the momentary black-out which follows immediately after a vehicle with very powerful headlights has passed in the opposite direction on a dark night. A useful way of counteracting the black-out effect is by closing one eye when the vehicle is approaching and opening it immediately it has passed.

LOOSE GRAVEL DANGER.

Several serious accidents have occurred recently through cars skidding on loose gravel on country roads, and motorists are warned that this danger is accentuated by holiday traffic. The passage of vehicles works the gravel to the side of the roads where the loose material lies heaped up sometimes to a depth of six inches.

A car swerving into this at speed is likely to go into a bad skid from which

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it is extremely difficult for the driver to recover. Another danger is created by the graders working on gravel roads. These sometimes scrape the loose material from the sides to the crown of the thoroughfare, where it is left to form a ridge ready to trap the unwary.

MARCH OF THE TRACTORS.

Versatile Modern Machines.

Proofs of increasing prosperity are revealed in the many sales of tractors and motor trucks reported by an organisation which operates over the whole field for these utilities in town and country, the International Harvester Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.

There are small but surprisingly powerful tractors specially designed for service in orchards and vineyards, and in other cultivations where only machines with narrow treads can be used; but they also operate ploughs and other farm equipment within their capacities and supply both tractive and stationary power on farms both large and small as well as on station properties.

The more powerful tractors in the McCormick-Deering line, like the smaller tractors, are all triple-powered. Structurally they are very sturdy, and they will give long service with a minimum of repair work. Through their long association with tractor manufacture the McCormick-Deering engineers have been able to improve their designs in the light of practical knowledge of tractor work on farms of all kinds throughout the world. Step by step for many years, they have introduced improvements and refinements with the one object of lightening the work of the farmer, saving his time and increasing his profits. Their constant aim has been to develop tractors to replace horses on all mobile farm jobs and to provide belt power for stationary work.

The result, as we see it in any individual tractor of the McCormick-Deering line to-day, is a flexible power unit. Its speed and its delivery of power are automatically varied and adjusted to the job it has in hand. Allowing for difference in size, it is as sturdy, powerful and tractable as a battleship. There is similar refinement combined with hard wearing quality in all its mechanical parts. Ball and roller bearings are liberally used to reduce friction, special dust-proof shields protect all its vulnerable working parts; its fuel, air and oil supplies are automatically purged of all impurities. The well-known McCormick-Deering engine feature—replaceable cylinders—has the warranty of many years' experience. Over a million McCormick-Deering engines with removable cylinders, have been issued to users throughout the world. In the most recent models welcome attention is being paid to the comfort of tractor drivers.

CLEANING ALUMINIUM.

A good method of cleaning aluminium parts of a car, such as the crank case, is to use a clean rag soaked in turpentine. This will remove dirt and grease and will also give a lacquered finish to the aluminium, preventing future dirt or grease sticking to the surface such as will occur when it has been cleaned with kerosene or even petrol. The use of emery cloth or other abrasive will leave very fine pits that will harbor dirt or grease. A mixture of fine metal polish, eucalyptus oil and whitening is an excellent preparation and leaves a good finish after the dirt has been removed by petrol or kerosene.

QUEENSLAND CITRUS FRUIT.

Control of Factory Supplies by C.O.D.

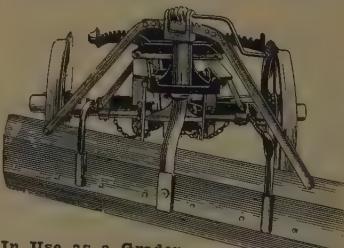
The Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Brisbane, has publicly notified its intention to issue a direction that the offering for sale of any citrus fruit in Queensland to any fruit canner, jam manufacturer or juice extractor shall be done only by the C.O.D. This to apply for 12 months from April 19, 1935. Provision is made for taking a poll of the growers if so desired.

If one cannot speak kindly of another it is better to keep silent.

Gibbins' Ploughs for the Orchardist!



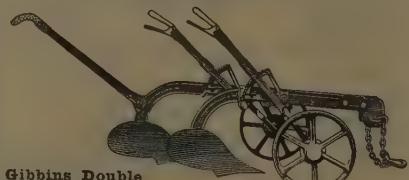
Gibbins Reversible Two-Disc Plough.



In Use as a Grader.



Gibbins Single Furrow Plough.



Gibbins Double Furrow Plough.

The patent Gibbins Reversible Plough, as illustrated, embodies special features which enable this plough to be worked right up to the butts of the trees. With the Gibbins, you can throw on to the trees or away from the trees. You can also convert the Gibbins Reversible Plough into a Spring Tyne Cultivator, Disc Cultivator and Grader.

Here is the new Gibbins Grader fitted to the frame of the Gibbins Reversible Plough. It is proving very popular with orchardists. This patent Grader is 5 feet in length with a blade 10 inches deep. It can be regulated to depth, and can be tilted up and down to suit requirements, with a variation of from one to six inches. The cutting blade is simply and quickly adjustable to give the desired angle of cut.

This is the ideal plough for the orchardist. The handles are pivoted, and may be moved to either side very quickly. It is now recognised as the premier plough for ploughing "on" or "off" right up to the tree butts. It is a strongly built plough, and is very light in draught.

This is the Gibbins Two-Furrow Orchard and Vineyard Plough. It is extra strong and durable, and is suitable for two light horses. It is fitted with adjustable head rack, and the draught can be moved sideways to any point required, thereby enabling the horses to work well out from the branches of the trees when either ploughing on or off.

CASH OR TERMS. — Illustrated Catalogue With Pleasure.

GIBBINS FARM IMPLEMENT CO. LTD., Footscray, Vic.

HORTICULTURE IN ENGLAND.

Valuable Scientific Publication.

We have received a copy of "Scientific Horticulture," a yearly publication published by the Horticultural Education Association, Wye, Kent, England.

The following are included among the many interesting articles:—Science and Fruit Growing; Fruit Tree Spraying Equipment; The R.H.S. Apple and Pear Conference, 1934; Selection of Soils for Dessert Apple Growing; Twenty-One Years Fruit Research at East Malling; The Vegetable Industry To-day—Home Supplies and Imports; The Manurial Problems in Relation to Vegetable Production; Irrigation of Vegetable Crops; Machinery in Vegetable Production; Vegetables in Relation to the Canner; Vegetable Diseases—A Survey of Recent Work at Long Ashton; Control of Insect Pests of Vegetable Crops; Points in the Cultivation of Tomatoes, Cucumbers and Lettuces in Green Houses; The Heating of Commercial Glass Houses; The Improvement of Glass House Soils; Research at Rothamsted of Importance in Horticulture; also some interesting articles re bulbs.

The book is a valuable compendium and would well repay close study by all interested. Copies are obtainable from the Editor, "Scientific Horticulture," S. E. Agricultural College, Wye, Kent, England, for 3/6 each (postage 5d. extra).

Sometimes They Do.

"I turned the way I signalled," indignantly said the lady, after the crash.

"I know it," sadly said the man, "that's what fooled me."

— THE —
BAVE-U

Power Sprayer

— SINGLE ACTING MODEL —

This machine is thoroughly reliable and sturdy, and will supply two hoses at any desired pressure. It is moderately priced and represents the best value on the market to-day.

Write for full particulars
to the manufacturers ..

RUSSELL & CO.
ENGINEERS
Box Hill, E11, Victoria

GOODMAN'S FRUIT TREES

Success in 1935

and thereafter . . .

Comes to the Fruit Grower who plants a Goodman Orchard!

Quality Trees — backed by over 44 years' expert knowledge and experience—yield bumper crops of First Quality Fruit, which brings highest prices in every market!

(W.M.C.F.)

Reliable trees sent any distance.

Write for Catalogue.

C. J. GOODMAN, PICNIC POINT NURSERIES BAIRNSDALE, Vic., Aust.

The Port of HULL

. . . is . . .

THE FRUIT CENTRE

Serving a Population of over 13,000,000 in the North and Midlands

REGULAR SAILINGS TO CONTINENTAL PORTS provide unrivalled MARKETS for re-export of EMPIRE FRUIT.

Specially Constructed REFRIGERATOR VANS carry FRUIT direct from STEAMER to inland destinations by EXPRESS TRAINS.

RAPID HANDLING, QUICK DESPATCH, LOW CHARGES, and
THE BEST PRICES. SEND YOUR FRUIT TO HULL.

TEN MODERN DOCKS entirely owned and managed by

The London & North Eastern Railway

Full information supplied by:—

AUSTRALIA.—BURNS, PHILP & CO. LTD.,
7 Bridge Street, Sydney. 312 Collins Street, Melbourne; and Branches.**For the Majority**

FEW are so fortunately placed that the future holds no problems and since it is apparent that the majority of people receive moderate incomes, it is just as obvious that the majority can attain financial independence only by systematic saving.

After all, some sacrifice, some self-discipline is unavoidable if anything worth while is to be gained.

The Savings Account provides a safe, profitable and convenient method.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia

(Guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government.)

For Cabbage-Moth Control

Vegetable
Growers !

Say Good-bye to problems
of poison residues—the new
NON-ARSENICAL is here

DERRIDUST

The NON-POISONOUS INSECTICIDE

Kills the CABBAGE WORMS and Aphids with complete safety to your crop. YES! Kills both Worms and Aphids with ONE TREATMENT.

With "DERRIDUST" you protect your crop up to the LAST DAY OF CUTTING. Use it at any time; it is non-poisonous to man but deadly to insects. "DERRIDUST" is a derris dust which is specially prepared and milled by experts — "DERRIDUST" is the NEW HIGH-POWER but SAFE Insecticide.

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT ENTOMOLOGISTS who carried out tests with our "DERRIDUST" stated (vide "S.M. Herald," 21st February, 1935): "...gave just as effective control as lead arsenate during the early stages of growth, and even better control than the lead arsenate after the plants had commenced to heart. Moreover, owing to its non-poisonous character, the derris root powder can be employed later than it is advisable to use lead arsenate."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

HOUGHTON & BYRNE

2 Bridge St., Sydney — 268 Flinders St., Melbourne — T. & G. Bldg.,
Brisbane — 12 Page St., Adelaide, and 489 Murray St., Perth.

DEALERS.—SEE THAT YOU HAVE STOCKS OF THIS REVOLUTIONARY INSECTICIDE... WIRE OR DROP US A LINE TO-DAY.



PRICE
1 1/3 lb.
IN 20 LB. TINS

Use "DERRIDUST" 20/30 lbs. to the acre, according to the maturity of the plants.

Sample sizes in 8 oz. and 16 oz. cartons at 1/6 and 2/6 each. Write or send Coupon to-day for Booklet and full particulars.

FREE BOOKLET
COUPON

All progressive vegetable growers in Australia will use "DERRIDUST" before long. Why not be first with the latest?
Messrs.
HOUGHTON AND BYRNE
(nearest address as below)

Sirs,

Please forward to me (post free) by return mail your booklet giving full particulars of "Derridust."

Name

Address

THE . . . Market Grower

Official Organ of the Market Gardeners and Fruitgrowers Society of Victoria.

President: E. A. Le Page. Vice President: Cr. A. Bunny.
 Committee: G. Ryan, C. James, C. Baker, L. Lawrence, J. Hawkes, J. Stocks.
 Arbitration Committee: H. V. Barnett, W. Simmonds, E. A. Le Page, H. Besant, W. D. Barnett. Secretary: Cr. C. C. A. George, Highett Road, Moorabbin, Vic.
 Also Official Organ of the Koondrook & Barham Tomato Growers' Association.

Items of Interest

Heated Glasshouses for Tomatoes Aid Disease Control.

THE GREAT FEATURE of heated glasshouses for Tomato growing is the control obtained over fungus diseases, states Mr. J. Douglass, Senior Agricultural Instructor at Sydney. Disease has been almost eliminated by the introduction of heat in the glasshouses of N.S.W. growers.

Heat reduces humidity, thus decreasing the effect of such diseases as blight and mildew, while the high temperatures enable growers to propagate improved fusarium-wilt resistant types, which overcome losses from such diseases.

Apart from wilt resistant varieties, many other Tomatoes of high quality and yielding capacity can be grown than in the case of the old cold houses.

For unheated glasshouses Mr. Douglass recommends Chinese types, such as Intermediate, Paterson, and King of All, while Kondine and Planter's Friend are strongly recommended for heated houses.

Owing to the low prices for late harvested glasshouse Tomatoes last spring, many growers, states Mr. Douglass, have been tempted to sow their seed much earlier than usual this season.

He issues the warning that sowing of seed for transplanting in the old unheated type of glasshouse may result

in the seedlings making too rapid growth during the warm autumn weather. Such plants would set fruit and make a lot of leaf growth.

This heavy growth demands water in the cold part of the year in order to sustain the plants and fill the fruit. Frequent watering of plants in cold houses encourages the development of fungus diseases to such an extent that total destruction of the crop often results.

On the other hand, if seeding is not carried out until the first week of April, plants do not make such excessive growth, and can be carried along successfully throughout the winter with little or no watering, providing the soil preparation has been thorough.

In the new hot-houses, said Mr. Douglass, a different set of conditions prevail, the chief advantage of building such glasshouses resting upon the fact that early planting can be carried out and sustained, even with heavy watering during the winter, owing to the high minimum temperatures obtained through the heating systems.

SAVING TOMATO SEED.

Method of Treatment.

TOMATO GROWERS who desire to save their own seed are advised (by the N.S.W. Dept. of Agriculture), to allow the fruit to become overripe before cutting it in halves and squeezing out the seeds and juice. The seeds and juice are then allowed to ferment for at least forty-eight hours, after which the mixture is diluted with water and vigorously agitated. The liquid is then drained off, more water is added, the mixture again vigorously agitated and the liquid again drained off. The operation is repeated until the liquid drained off is quite free of organic matter.

It is strongly recommended that, before drying, the seed should be dipped in a 1 in 1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate for ten minutes. The seed should be dried rapidly in the sun. Care should be exercised in the handling of corrosive sublimate, even the diluted dip above-mentioned being deadly poisonous.

Tomato seed, if mature when saved, fermented correctly and stored under good conditions, will remain viable for six years.

Beans and Tomatoes.

Barham.—Mr. H. Beet, secretary Koondrook and Barham Tomato Growers' Association, reported in March as follows:—

At present most of the growers are busy planting Beans. With other growers the Beans are already up and are looking well. The area will be about 250 acres. Quite a number of the Beans are planted where the Tomatoes have just finished. All that is necessary is the pulling down of the banks and planting the Bean in the place of the Tomato.

Several Barham growers have gone to Balranald to produce Tomatoes for the coming season. Last season there were about four growers at Balranald, and they were sending Tomatoes to market a few days before the Koondrook and Barham crops were ready. Balranald is about 80 miles from Barham and is connected up with the Victorian Railways. The rail service, however, is very poor for Tomatoes. Road transports did most of the carrying this season.

Speaking of
the transport business,

the biggest trouble seems to be the uncertain arrival at the markets, as the owners seem to think that any old time will do for arrival. The position of course is that fruit arriving after eight or nine in the morning would be better left till the next day instead of upsetting the market as late arrivals do.

Another trouble is that with fruit on transports the agents do not receive advice as to what is likely to arrive.



"Plane" Brand Dusts

"Beauty" (Knapsack) Dusters

"Superior" (Rotary) Dusters

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

N. N. McLEAN Pty. Ltd.
MELBOURNE

1,000 TONS OF ONIONS TO CANADA.

The Victorian Onion Corporation Ltd. exported, in one shipment during March, over 1,000 tons of Brown Spanish Onions to Canada. Most of this shipment was provided by growers in the Western District.

Mr. M. O'Brien, manager of the Corporation, which conducts a voluntary pool in Victoria, advises that the board has decided to withdraw the stipulation that "free" Onions shall not be bought by merchants who are supplied from the

The Fruit World of Australasia.

April 1, 1935.

pool, and that they will be offered supplies at £8 per ton at Colac, unconditionally.

This decision was arrived at following the refusal of about half of the Melbourne merchants to agree to the pool supplying Onions at the wholesale price of £8 per ton at Colac, only if they bought pool Onions exclusively. The pool management believes that the concession will make it more difficult to maintain the fixed price, but that this difficulty will be overcome later.

CABBAGES FOR SALADS.

That Sauerkraut, made from Chinese Cabbage, will become a new delicacy in the diet of many Americans who favor fresh fruit and vegetables where they can be used, is the belief of Mr. L. A. Somers, vegetable gardening extension specialist, of the University of Illinois.

Sauerkraut is one of those foreign-American dishes imported into the country from Germany, and is a form of shredded cabbage. Chinese Cabbage production has increased remarkably in U.S.A. in recent years, and fresh ways have been discovered of serving it.

The Home Economics Department of the University has been responsible for popularising its use as a fresh salad instead of being a boiled vegetable, and the next step will probably be a Chinese Cabbage Sauerkraut.

Its use was experimented with following a shortage of summer Cabbages generally used in Sauerkraut by many of the public institutions, whose food menu is regulated by questions of economy, and whose inmates grow large plots of the summer variety of Cabbage. Brine, composed of 1 lb. salt to 40 lbs. Cabbage, is added to the jar containing the chopped Cabbage, and the pickling

process takes from one to three months, dependent upon the chemical change noticed. When boiled or served as salad excellent flavor and texture are reported.

£50,000 WORTH OF TOMATOES.

The Portland Agricultural Society's cup for the best Tomato crop in the district was recently won by Mr. T. Patterson, with Mr. R. Vickery second only one point behind. In giving his decision, the judge (Mr. B. Krone) confessed that he was particularly impressed with the quality of the crops, and with the advance which Tomato growing has made in the district. Eleven years ago, the district produced only 500 cases per week, but this season it is estimated that the crop will be valued at £50,000.

DERRIDUST—NEW INSECTICIDE.

Attention is directed to the announcement by Messrs. Houghton & Byrne of a new insecticide which is being marketed under the name of Derridust.

This product, as the name indicates, is made from Derris, a vine which, since 1848, has been known to possess insecticidal properties, but it is only quite recently that sufficient has been discovered about its properties to make it of commercial importance. In fact the use of Derris as an agricultural dust only commenced in 1932 in U.S.A.

The Department of Entomology in the United States commenced some experiments in that year, and commercial growers, seeing the promise that they gave, stepped in and had used tons of Derris dust before the Government had time to issue proper directions.

Research workers all over the world gave it attention, with the result that more has been discovered about Derris in two or three years than was known for the preceding 85.

Some Derris which may yet have the same appearance as the valuable root, is worthless. To produce the finished article, expert and careful attention from the growing to the finished article is essential.

Messrs. Houghton and Byrne are supplying a long felt want to market gardeners, particularly in marketing Derridust, which is used so largely in America for controlling pests on Asparagus, Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, Currants, Melons, Onions, Peas, Potatos, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnip, etc. Derridust is used at the rate of 20-30 lbs. per acre, according to the maturity of the plant.

In one test on Cabbages over a ten-week period of infestation, Derris Dust applied four times at about fifteen-day intervals gave as satisfactory results as five or seven applications at shorter intervals.

(Continued on Page 219.)

Law, Somner Pty. Ltd. ONION SEED

Onion White, Imperial, Spanish.—Best long-keeping White Onion in cultivation. Comes in after Silverskin and Early Globes. Large size, heavy cropper—**6d. per lb., 2/- oz., 7/- 1 lb., 25/- lb.**

Onion Brown Spanish.—Specially selected long-keeping strain—**2/- 1 lb., 5/6 lb., 7 lb. lots or more, 5/- lb.**

Onion Somner's White Queen.—Earliest White Queen. Best early white on market. Mild flavor—**4/6 1 lb., 15/- per lb.**

Just Issued:
Law, Somner's 1935 Catalogue.
Everything for Farm, Garden
and Orchard.
Copy Post Free on Application

LAW, SOMNER Pty. Ltd.
21-23 Elizabeth Street
Melbourne.

MUSHROOMS FOR MARKET

The First PURE CULTURE MUSHROOM SPAWN.

The solution of that long-felt want for a reliable and productive spawn. It will produce pounds of mushrooms from each square foot of surface planted. Grow some in a box, an outhouse, glasshouse, cold frame, shed or barn, or any other building.

SPANIARD 100% SPAWN has the largest sale and best reputation, which is entirely built on its merits and reliability and vitality to produce certain and far more lasting crops of superior, healthy, true-to-type, delicious, succulent Mushrooms. Used by the largest growers throughout England, America and the Continent. Ask your local Seedsman or Grower; they probably use it themselves.

ANYONE CAN GROW THEM.

One pint of Spawn 3/- posted. Sufficient to spawn 20 square feet.
Or enclose 6d. for Booklet containing full particulars.

Australian Mushroom Industries,
No. 1 Wharf, Circular Quay, Sydney.



Mushroom Culture



The... Outdoor Ridge

OWING, no doubt, to the success achieved by the grower of Mushrooms in the railway tunnel at Circular Quay, Sydney, the idea is prevalent that Mushrooms must be grown in the darkness of a tunnel or suchlike place to ensure success.

That this is not so, has been proved to those who have grown them in the open. One of the most successful of the outdoor methods, is the ridge bed.

The outdoor ridge bed is best suited when fully exposed to the sun in a sheltered place, and where there is no danger of storm water congregating around. This bed, once completed, requires no watering or any other attention; apart from regularly picking the Mushrooms. This type of bed is largely used in Europe and elsewhere by market growers. Measurements given on the diagram are the most suited for commercial purposes; and, although it is permissible to use more or less manure, the 2 inches of soil and 5 inches of straw must not be altered. In respect to width and height, the ridge bed must be so constructed that the material cannot shift.

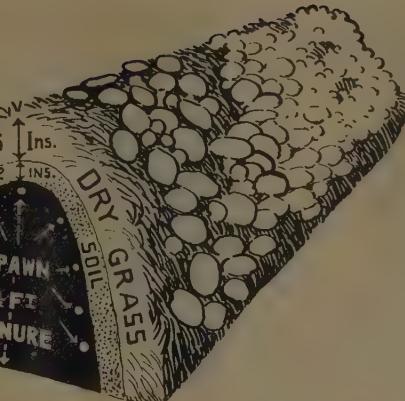
Begin by placing manure for the bed, proceed by spreading evenly to the desired length, and, when 18 inches high, tramp it down firmly to about a foot;

OUTDOOR RIDGE BED.

The bed (not including straw) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the base and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

place another foot of manure on it, and again tread it down as before. More manure is placed on it, bringing it to the height desired. The whole top and sides have to be beaten into shape, until compact and firm all over. Firmness is essential.

After the manure has been placed into position, a few days must elapse, so as to allow it to cool down, and no rain must be allowed to fall on the manure. It will be necessary to have it covered up with any sort of material that will keep the rain out. Usually it takes about six days before the spawn can be planted. A thermometer will indicate when the bed is safe to receive the spawn. If the thermometer is used, bury the bulb 3 inches in the manure soon after the bed has been made. The temperature will rise considerably and



later will begin to fall, and when fallen to 75 degrees or as low as 65 degrees, the spawn is placed as shown in the diagram, and as directed on paragraph for indoor culture. Immediately after, 2 inches of moist soil is placed over the bed and tapped with the back of a spade as it is placed into position. The soil must not be so wet as to stick on the spade, and having placed the soil successfully, 5 inches of straw, or dry grass, is placed all over it. The bed is then completed, and one has nothing else to do but to await the appearance of mushrooms, which usually show up from five to eight weeks after planting. The bed then continues cropping for several months. To prevent rain water from lying at the bottom of the bed, the soil on the sides should be dug to a depth of about 7 inches.—"J.L.C."

DERRIDUST—NEW INSECTICIDE.

(Continued from Page 218.)

The N.S.W. Department of Agriculture recently carried out tests with Derridust and found that this product gave effective control during the earlier stage of growth and even better control after the plants had commenced to heart.

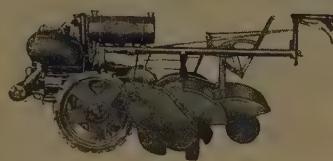
It is claimed that Derridust definitely and thoroughly solves the problem of dangerous poisons on vegetables, a matter which has been giving health authorities all over the world considerable worry. Amongst other things Derridust contains the following advantages:—

- (1) It can be used up to the day of cutting.
- (2) It controls both Cabbage moth and Cabbage aphid at the same time.
- (3) Its use means no risk of condemned crops.

Messrs. Houghton and Byrne's overseas connections enable them to buy the very best raw material and special machinery has been installed to treat it so that the grower who uses Derridust is assured of high toxic quantity.

Further information on this product is given in the advertisement of Messrs. Houghton and Byrne, who have offices in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

The HOWARD Patent ROTARY HOE



The Manager,
Howard Auto-Cultivators Ltd.
NORTHMEAD.

Dear Mr. Howard,

You at least deserve an honest letter of thanks. To-day, our Rotary Hoe "Eight" completes its first year of work—150 acres at just under one gallon of benzine per acre.

This machine has displaced one man, six horses, one three-furrow plough, a roller and a disc and light tooth harrow. Our plant now consists of the Hoe, light harrow, millet dropper and straddle row cultivator. These four units produced 30 tons of broom millet last season.

The Hoe solved our biggest problem—to work the ground thoroughly and quickly. We have found the machine a constant source of satisfaction and surprise. With it three men rushed in $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of potatoes in 7 hours from uncultivated ground to the covered drills. Last week we broke up in 50 minutes a half acre pig sty, five inches deep in second gear.

Our work is not casually spread over the year; when getting a crop in we must have results under exacting conditions for six days per week.

With intelligent operation and care the hoe does this admirably.

Many thanks for many hours and many pounds saved.

Yours truly, McDONALD BROS.

(Signed) Donald McDonald, Manager.

TUMUT,
24th September, 1934.

MODEL 8
Solved Our
Biggest Problem!

Write for Booklet F.W.8. **HOWARD AUTO CULTIVATORS LTD.**
NORTHMEAD PARRAMATTA N.S.W.
PHONES : UW 8984, UW 8842. AGENCIES IN ALL OTHER STATES

The Most Extensive Manufacturers in the British Empire of

RUBBER STAMPS

Stencils, Marking Devices, Inks & Acme Stamp Pads.

We make a Big Range of Special Fruit Case Marking Sets

We also Manufacture and Supply Spraying Machines for All Purposes.

Let us know your requirements, and we will quote you. Ask for Spraying Equipment Price List

EXCELSIOR SUPPLY CO. LTD.

160 George St. West,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.
'Esco House,' 50-52 Victoria St., WELLINGTON, N.Z.

278 Post Office Place,
MELBOURNE, VIC.

WOOD WOOL
Finest Grade for Export Fruit.

STRAWBERRY BOXES.
and Fruit Containers.
Prices and Particulars on Application to

AUSTRALIAN BERRY BASKETS CO.
175 Kent Street, Richmond, Vic.
Tel. J1263.

FRUIT BUYERS

LEMONS, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT,
PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS,
BERRIES, CHERRIES.

BROOKE'S LEMOS LTD.
69-79 WHITEMAN STREET,
MELBOURNE SOUTH, S.C.S.
— Telephone, M 3141. —

FRUIT TRANSPORT by SEA

To Interstate Markets

IN REFRIGERATOR or COOL, WELL VENTILATED 'TWEEN DECK specially adapted for Fruit Carriage and fitted with powerful Electric Fans.

FAST MODERN PASSENGER VESSELS

Sail Twice Weekly to Sydney (Saturdays and Wednesdays).
Sail Weekly to Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns (Saturdays).

CARGO VESSELS sail Weekly for Sydney and Brisbane (Tuesdays).

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

FURTHER INFORMATION, SAILING DATES, ETC., WILL BE GLADLY SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION TO THE UNDERMENTIONED COMPANIES AT MELBOURNE:—

HOWARD SMITH LTD.

ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

A.U.S.N. CO. LTD.

McILWRAITH McEACHARN LTD.
HUDDART PARKER LTD.

THE GERRARD FRUIT CASE.

Now Complies With Specifications.

FRUITGROWERS and all interested are asked to note that the Gerrard patent fruit case is now available in accordance with the specifications set out by the Commonwealth Department of Commerce. Some misunderstanding was caused through the publication of a statement to the effect that the balance of the stocks of Gerrard cases now in Australia would be permitted export in the 1935 season only, beyond which the regulations re specifications would be strictly adhered to.

Messrs. H. E. Napier Ltd., of Wellington, N.Z., who represent the Gerrard Patent Box Co. Ltd., point out that some 200,000 Gerrard boxes were held in Melbourne at the beginning of the present Apple export season by Messrs. Wood Containers and General Agency Pty. Ltd., such boxes having been brought into Australia for the 1934 export season and to a specification which at that time was acceptable to the Department. When the boxes arrived they were not quite up to specification through shrinkage. These boxes were all supplied with 9/16-inch ends and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sides, while present specifications call for boxes with 5/8-inch ends and 5/16-inch sides.

Messrs. H. E. Napier Ltd. advise that they are now supplying large quantities of their patent boxes to both Australia and New Zealand. These boxes comply with the present specification in having 5/8-inch ends and 5/16-inch sides.

MANURING FRUIT TREES.

Much Money Wasted.

In a paper presented to the recent Science Congress by Messrs. Frank M. Read, M.Ag. Sc., Chief Inspector of Horticulture, and C. E. Cole, Horticultural Research Officer, the manuring of fruit trees was discussed. It was stated that much money was wasted by the more or less haphazard methods of choosing fertilisers.

Continued research was necessary into such problems of root stocks and their reactions to fertilisers. In U.S.A. the injection of nutrient solutions into the soil around roots by means of power units was being tried.

Pot cultures with Jonathan trees had shown how soil elements lacking could be recognised with apparently uniform trees producing crops which varied greatly in cold storage, tests had been made by Mr. A. G. Strickland, Chief Horticultural Instructor for South Australia, and methods had been devised for reducing the error in experiments due to this variability.

POULTRY NOTES

Common Poultry Diseases

(Lecture by Mr. Don Granter, J.P.)

IN a most interesting lecture recently delivered by Mr. Granter upon the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, some valuable information was given. The following excerpts are taken from the March issue of "The Australasian Poultry World." The lecturer stated that the first thing is to be able to diagnose the most common ailments of poultry; look firstly for the cause, and then attempt to cure the trouble and to prevent its recurrence. Most poultry diseases are preventable by correct management as regards housing, feeding, pen care and general watchfulness. Taking the most common ailments in turn, he spoke briefly upon:

Coccidiosis.

As a layman, the first thing he would do would be to try to locate the cause. Cleanliness of the yards and houses, feeding system, carriers amongst the breeding stock and suchlike matters would receive first attention. Research has done much, in recent years, to provide cures for coccidiosis, and the iodine and milk treatments have proved the best up to date, in his opinion.

Toe Picking.

In both young and old stock this is a common trouble, and it may lead to worse troubles if not checked at once. Watch out for toe pickers, isolate the ones in trouble, and treat them. About the most simple treatment is to smear the bleeding parts with Stockholm tar, which not only assists in the healing, but also deters the birds from picking at the affected parts.

Worms.

Some people claim that all chicks are born with worms in them, but he does not subscribe to that condition, although in the young stage, most birds are more or less affected with worms, and if they get any sort of setback and are therefore weakened, the worms will gain control. He recommends that all young stock should be considered to be worm subjects and treated accordingly as a precaution. He has made experiments with many cures, and has found that the easiest and simplest treatment is a mixture of one pint of sea water (fresh) to two pints water. This causes the worms to pass through the bird in a remarkable way. If Epsom salts are then given the body will generally

be quite freed of the worms, and the bird will suffer no check. This treatment can be given to chicks—1 teaspoon—up to one month old.

Some advertised worm remedies are better than others, and turpentine and tobacco dust are both claimed to be efficacious. Kerosene mixed with olive oil in equal parts, with a little aniseed to kill the taste of the kerosene or turps, followed by a treatment of Epsom salts is sometimes recommended. One breeder uses tobacco dust at the rate of 2 lbs. to 100 lbs. of mash, and his flocks are free of worms. He recommends 1 per cent. of tobacco dust in the mash for chicks upwards of one week old, which definitely keeps the worms down.

Colds.

If the eyes are blocked up, they should be bathed with a weak solution of Condy's crystals (permanganate of potash), and the drinking water just slightly colored with Condy's as a preventive. Lysol is sometimes used to dip the bird's head in, but it must be weak; the solution should be made with warm water. Dip the bird's head in the solution a few times, then press out the mucous. In the case of sniffles, swab the mouth out with a eucalyptus or menthol lotion, and a form of inhalation will result in clearing the head.

If a cheesy matter is found in the mouth, it should be removed with forceps, any damaged tissue swabbed with caustic, and followed with a Condy's solution as an antiseptic. After treatment, the bird must be given building-up food (soft preferred) to assist Nature in completing the recovery. Iron tonics and other remedies are generally good, but cod liver oil, a teaspoonful once a day for three or four days, then a spell for a day, will be found beneficial.

Affected birds should be isolated to prevent the trouble spreading to others. If the weather is not too hot an inhalation can be provided by heating an iron and putting it into Stockholm tar in the perching shed, when the fumes will provide a form of chemical vapour, which the birds will breathe.

Chicken Pox.

This should be recognised and treated at once, as it may lead to serious trouble. A general indication is the appearance of sores on the head and comb. The simplest treatment is to dip the birds' heads in sea water, the iodine in the water having a beneficial effect. It is claimed that mosquitos often spread chicken pox about a farm, therefore for this reason, as well as for personal com-

fort, this pest should be kept down by spraying all water, ponds, tanks, etc., with kerosene.

Ticks, Mite, Lice.

Though not actually diseases, these pests can be responsible for diseased fowls by sapping their vitality until they become subject to anything that is going. These are generally the result of carelessness, ignorance, or laziness on the part of the operator. Dirty pens will cause much infestation. Broodies will not only carry lice, etc., but will transmit it to chicks, and, through them, it may be spread amongst the whole flock. Perches and roosting houses should be sprayed with a mixture of 1 in 5 of tar oil, such a spraying will last for about six months, other precautions being equally taken.

Scaly Legs.

This disease is often not given much attention by some poultry farmers. Broodies with scaly leg are a particular menace, and may spread the trouble to the chicks. Scaly leg is caused by a minute parasite breeding under the scales of the leg. The best treatment is to stand the bird in a dish of hot, soapy water (they will like it, as it eases the pain caused by the scaly leg parasites) to soften the scales. They should then be brushed off with a stiff brush, and dressed with three parts olive oil to one part tar oil. Kerosene is a little too drastic, and may burn the softer skin below the feathering on the legs. Scaly leg should not be neglected; it can be simply treated if watched is kept.

Bumble Foot.

This is caused by fowls hopping down from the perch on to a hard floor, by walking over rough surfaces, or by any other contusion causing the foot to swell underneath. When discovered, it should be locally treated with a mixture of one part red hydrate mercury to 16 parts lard, rubbed on the affected part to localise it, and cause it to move towards a weak spot. Before lancing, sterilise a sharp knife and cut in such a way that the core can be pulled out with the forceps. Plug the wound with a medicated dressing, spirits of salts and iodine must be used with care, and bind up the foot.

Individual treatment of diseased birds is often considered too expensive in the time required, and the axe is considered by many to be the best remedy. Although this may apply to the common flocks, breeding stock, show birds and birds thought valuable enough to receive treatment will generally respond to the treatments advised above, all of which were presented by the lecturer for the information of his hearers, and were the outcome of his experience and veterinary knowledge.

Health Notes.

ACID-FORMING FOODS.

Acid forming foods, such as meat, eggs, cereals (bread, toast, breakfast foods, porridge, puddings, etc.), and fish, should be plentifully accompanied by alkaline-possessing foods such as fruits and fresh vegetables, or better still, the latter should be substituted for the former. Failure to provide the body with sufficient foods containing natural mineral salts often results in acidosis of varying severity. An improper balance of acid and alkaline foods will easily upset body processes.

This is the reason why more fruit and vegetables should be included in the daily diet. Whether you are fat or lean, you should take food that will keep the tissues constantly bathed in an alkaline fluid so as to neutralise the acid-forming elements in the food you take in. Normal blood is alkaline, and this alkalinity is reduced by an excess of acid waste produced in the tissues as a result of an unbalanced nutrition, or by disease.

It is believed by many that Oranges and Lemons are acid-forming fruits, but actually they have an alkaline reaction on the blood and are therefore valuable in off-setting acidity due to an excess of acid-forming foods. Most fruits are good for health, but none are better than citrus fruits such as Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Limes and Grapefruit.

HONEY AND CALCIUM.

The reason why sugar robs the system of calcium is not because it is sweet, but because it contains no vitamins or mineral substances, declares Dr. Lovell in the Los Angeles "Times." Sugar is so thoroughly refined that there is scarcely a vestige of its original elements remaining in what we get from the grocer as sugar. It produces acidosis in the body. To overcome this, the blood must furnish calcium oxides and carbonates. It is this attempt at neutralisation which forces teeth to decay.

On the other hand, he continues, honey is a natural food. It neither robs the blood stream nor forces the body to calcify. It is unfortunate that the modern housewife does not use honey instead of sugar in her cooking. If she thought a little about the problem, she would buy honey in 5-gallon jars and would use it for all sweetening. It would be found cheaper than sugar and go twice as far. If we trained our children to use honey we would not have as many dental problems and acidosis would materially improve and the universal problems of digestion and catarrh would be brought down to a minimum.

Home Notes and Recipes.

Fish.

How to Choose Fish. See that eyes are bright, and standing well out from head. The gills should be bright red, and flesh firm to touch.

How to Scale Fish. Put in hot (not boiling) water for a moment, and scrape from tail upwards with back of knife.

Methods of Cooking Fish.

Boiling: Put in cold salted water and bring to boil. Allow 10 minutes for small fish, after water is boiling.

Frying: Always see that fat for frying fish is boiling. This stage is shown by a thin blue smoke rising from the pan.

Fish Croquettes.

One cup boiled fish, 1 cup milk (or fish stock), 1½ tablespoons flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 Bay leaf, 1 teaspoon chopped Parsley, pepper and salt.

Place butter in saucepan. Add flour, pepper and salt, and also liquid (milk or stock as the case may be). Let boil, then add fish and Parsley. Turn on to plate, spread out, and leave till cold. When cold, take about one tablespoon of this mixture at a time and roll into ball. Dip into beaten-up egg, and drop into breadcrumbs. Fry in deep pan of hot fat for three minutes.

Fish Pie.

Boiled fish.

One cup stock (liquor in which fish was boiled) or 1 cup of milk.

Pepper.

One tablespoon fat or butter.

One and a half tablespoons flour.

One hard-boiled egg.

Salt.

Place fat in saucepan. Add flour and stock (or milk), which makes a thick sauce. Put in cold fish, broken into flakes, also egg chopped up roughly. Place in pie dish, cover with breadcrumbs, and place two or three small knobs of butter on top. Bake in hot oven for half an hour. If preferred, use mashed potatoes instead of breadcrumbs, and brown off.

Fish Sauces.

Fish is much improved by the addition of a sauce. The following sauces may be used with both fried and boiled fish:—

Egg Sauce.

One tablespoon butter, 1 hard-boiled egg, 1 tablespoon flour, pepper, 1 cup milk, salt.

Melt butter in pot. Add flour. Add milk gradually. Bring to boil. Add chopped-up egg.

Anchovy Sauce.

Same as egg sauce (omitting the egg), with the addition of half teaspoon Anchovy Essence.

Lemon Sago.

One tablespoon treacle or golden syrup, 2 tablespoons sago, 1 tablespoon sugar, grated rind, and juice of Lemon.

Simmer all together until sago is quite clear. Can be used hot or set in a mould.

PUDDINGS.

Apple Snow.

Stew 2 lbs. of Apples, with a little sugar, Lemon rind and very little water. When cooked, pour off juice and put Apples through a sieve (or beat to a puree). Whisk the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and add Apple puree. Pile high in a glass dish.

Banana Custard.

Make a custard with one pint of milk, 1 dessertspoon of maizena, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon sugar.

Split Bananas lengthwise, spread with jam, put together again, and cut into pieces about an inch long; put into glass dish and pour custard over when nearly cold. Sprinkle top with cocoa.

CAKES.

Date Rolls.

One lb. dates, ½ lb. flour, 2 ozs. sugar, 3 ozs. butter, 1 egg. ½ teaspoon baking powder.

Method. Stone dates. Beat butter and sugar together until creamy; add egg, beat well, add flour and baking powder, and work into a soft, but firm dough. Turn dough on to floured board, and roll out not too thin. Cut into strips about 2 inches wide, and 3 inches long. Place a date on each piece, and roll up until date is covered. Bake for 15 minutes in hot oven.

Raspberry Buns.

Three cupfuls flour, ½ cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar, ½ teaspoon carbonate soda, ½ cup milk, little Raspberry jam.

Method: Rub the butter well into the flour. Beat eggs and sugar until creamy, add half-cup milk and the soda and cream of tartar. Stir this mixture quickly into the flour. Mix to a stiff dough. Form the dough into buns, and cut off the top of each bun. Make a depression in the lower half of the bun. Put in a spoonful of Raspberry jam. Replace top, and bake in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes.

COOKERY HINTS.

A small piece of soda in the water when peeling new Potatoes will prevent the hands staining.

Celery tops dried in the oven till crisp, then powdered and kept in a jar in a cool dry place, make an excellent Celery flavoring for soups, stock, stews, etc., when Celery is out of season. Celery salt may be made with this powdered Celery, and an equal proportion of salt,

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Trade

Market Notes and News — Prices, etc.

REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS, FRUIT MERCHANTS, AGENTS, EXPORTERS.
Advertising in this Journal.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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Chilton, F., City Fruit Markets.
Greentree, H. J., City Fruit Markets.
Macdermott & Sheedy, City Fruit Markets.
Moss & Woodward, City Fruit Markets.
Musgrave, W., & Son, City Fruit Markets.
Rogers, F. H. G., City Fruit Markets.
Slater, Jas., City Fruit Markets.
Smith, L., City Fruit Markets.

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Tim Young & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wholesale Fruit Market.
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Woolf, G., Wholesale Fruit Market.
Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Assn., J. D. Fraser, Temple Court, 428 Collins-street, Melbourne.

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Jacklyn & Jacklyn, Fruit Exchange.
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Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd., Moray-place.

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Monro, Geo., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Poupart, T. J., Ltd., Covent Garden.
Ridley, Houlding & Co., Covent Garden.

GERMANY.

Bremen:
Fruchthandel, Gesellschaft,

MARKET NOTES.

ENGLISH FRUIT PRICES.

American and Canadian fruit is now selling freely on the British markets at the following prices:—

London, January 23.—Apples: Washington boxes, Winesaps 10/3 to 10/9 (extra fancy), 10/- to 10/6 (fancy); Hood River boxes, Newtowns 12/9 to 14/- (extra fancy), 12/6 to 12/9 (fancy); British Columbian boxes, Jonathans 10/- to 10/3 (extra fancy), 9/3 to 10/- (fancy).

Hull, January 30. — Apples: Boxes, Winesaps 12/- to 12/6 (extra fancy), 11/3 to 11/9 (fancy); Newtowns 12/- to 12/6.

Liverpool, January 30.—Apples: Oregon Newtown 14/- to 14/6; Washington Winesap 11/6 to 12/-; Delicious 12/6 per box. Pears: Winter Nelis 15/- to 16/- per box.

Manchester, January 30. — Cox's Orange Pippins 5/6 per tray, 9/- to 10/6 per half case; British Col., Delicious 13/6 to 14/6 (extra fancy), 12/6 (fancy); McIntosh Reds 11/- (fancy); Oregon Newtown 14/6 (extra fancy), 13/6 (fancy). Pears: Californian Winter Nelis 14/- to 15/- per case.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The "Mongolia's" Victorian Pears were in splendid condition. Williams realised 9/- to 10/- a bushel case. Plums brought 8/- to 12/- a half bushel case, and a few "wasty" lots were sold at lower prices.

N.Z. FRUIT IN LONDON.

London, March 20.—N.Z. Apples for the 1935 season have arrived per s.s. "Akaroa." Condition and quality good. Ready sales as follows:—Worcesters, from 10/- to 12/- a case; Alf. and Grav., 10/- to 11/-, and a few Cox's, 20/- to 30/- a case.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Rotterdam (30/1/35).—The N.V. International Fruit Co., Rotterdam, advise prices as follows at auction on January 30, 1935:—

Pears.—Oregon Anjous 15/10 to 18/3; Washington Anjous, extra fancy 15/6 to 15/10.

Apples—Winesaps, extra fancy 18/1 to 14/6; fancy 12/9.

LONDON'S 50,000 TRADERS.

The London Chamber of Commerce is the largest and most influential commercial institution in the world. The Chamber now has a direct membership of 8,079 and, through 47 trade associations, etc., affiliated to it, an indirect membership of some 50,000. The direct membership is divided into 70 sections, one of the most important sections being devoted to Australian and New Zealand trade.

These figures give some, although incomplete, idea of the magnitude of London's trading community and the infinite variety of London's markets which have grown up as the result, to a large extent, of the unique advantages which the River Thames and the Port of London have always offered for the conduct of overseas trade. As Mr. W. J. Passingham writes in a foreword to his new book, "London Markets," "The history of London's markets is the real or 'inside' story of the British Empire, and it shows that a nation's greatness is due primarily to the integrity and good faith of its merchants and traders rather than to the bravery and heroic sacrifice of men-at-arms."

AUSTRALIAN APPLE AND PEAR EXPORT.

1935 Season.

The following figures (in cases) kindly supplied by the Department of Commerce show the quantities of Apples and Pears exported from Australia, overseas during the present season:

	Apples.	Pears.
N.S.W. to Mar. 23 ..	180,418	6,156
Vic. to Mar. 16 ..	158,861	80,412
Qld. to Mar. 16 ..	5,211	250
S. Aus. to Mar. 16 ..	91,230	13,783
W. Aus. to Mar. 16 ..	141,991	8,035
Tas. to Mar 23 ..	605,824	48,811
	1,133,535	157,427

TASMANIAN FRUIT EXPORTS.

Hobart, 11/2/35.—The s.s. "Ballarat" left Hobart on March 9 with 28,021 cases of Apples for London.

To date, seven ships have left Hobart this season with a total of 215,737 cases of fruit for overseas. Included in this are 206,355 cases of Apples and 9,382 cases of Pears, of which 108,322 cases of Apples and 7,872 cases of Pears have

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 Telegraphic Address—"Citrus" Sydney.

been exported during the last week in three ships.

In the corresponding week of last year two ships left Hobart with 90,268 cases of Apples and 2,107 cases of Pears, making a total of 92,275 cases of fruit. The total number of cases exported at that time by six ships was 251,095, including 245,058 cases of Apples and 6,037 cases of Pears.

W.A. FRUIT EXPORTS.

During March, 1935, 383,850 cases of fruit were shipped from Albany and Fremantle for Liverpool, London, Hull, Hamburg, Stockholm, Antwerp and Glasgow.

April shipments will be as follow:— April 1, "Port Nicholson" (from Albany and Fremantle) for Hamburg, Rotterdam and London, 75,000; April 4, "Ceramic" (Fremantle), for London and Liverpool, 11,000; April 5, "Moreton Bay" (Fremantle) for Hull and London, 18,000; April 7, "Tacoma Star" (Albany), for London, 32,000; April 14, "Limerick" (Albany and Fremantle), for London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Avonmouth, 57,000; April 15, "Mooltan" (Fremantle), for London, 3,000; April 18, "Bitterfeld" (Fremantle), for Hamburg, 9,000; April 19, "Esperance Bay" (Fremantle), for London, 9,500; April 22, "Orama" (Fremantle), for London, 3,600; April 22, "Anchises" (Fremantle), for Glasgow, 4,000; April 22, "Bendigo" (Fremantle), for London, 9,000; April 24, "Port Wyndham" (Fremantle), for Antwerp, Cont. Ports and London, 30,000; April 29, "Strathnaver" (Fremantle), for London, 620.

It is estimated that 124,333 cases will be shipped from Albany and Fremantle for London, Hull, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool during May.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the S.A. Government Produce Department for the year ended June 30, 1934, is just to hand. This report gives details of the Department's activities regarding cool stores, plant, buildings and machinery, and exports of lamb, hoggets, mutton, pork, fruit, butter, wine, grain and flour, rabbits, etc.

Regarding Apple and Pear export trade the report, which is signed by the General Manager, Mr. G. A. W. Pope, states as follows:—

The Apple and Pear shippers of Australia are gradually perfecting the organisation of their industry through the various State Associations and the Federal Body of these Associations, which is the Apple and Pear Council of Australia.

This Council is now officially recognised as the mouthpiece of the industry, and although a voluntary organisation, it is receiving the wholehearted support of all but a very minor number of the

Apple and Pear growers and merchants, and it is therefore able to do important work and bring about valuable reforms.

For many years it has been recognised that Australia was shipping unwanted varieties of Apples and too many of inferior quality. The weight of these broke the overseas markets of 1933, and drastic action became necessary. The Council therefore recommended the elimination from export of 60 varieties that no "plain" grade Apples be shipped, and that the total export from Australia should not exceed 4,800,000 cases. It speaks volumes for the solidity and loyalty of the growers and merchants when it is pointed out that all these suggested reforms were put into effect by voluntary request.

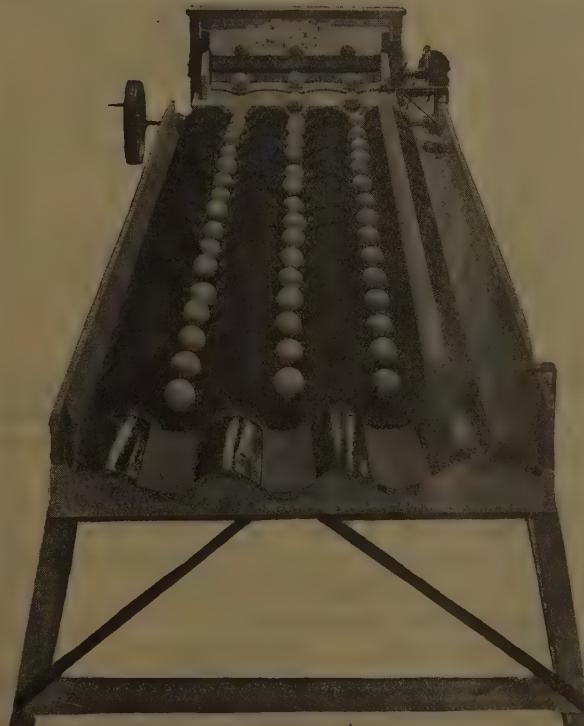
During 1934 the Commonwealth and New Zealand exported to U.K. and Continent 7,143,865 cases of Apples and Pears as compared with 7,774,199 cases in 1933.

Variety.

	No. cases.	Gross Eng. currency.	Average F.o.b. Australian currency.
Williams	2,169	10/9	8/-
Beurre Bosc	774	12/8	10/4
Glou Morceau	537	10/2	7/4
Josephine	104	13/7	11/4
Howells	75	11/2	8/5
B. Clairgeau	34	11/9	9/2
Packhams Triumph	32	11/11	9/4
Winter Nelis	28	11/-	8/3
Madame Cole	16	10/-	7/1

4,219

New System of Single File Elevator.



The Lightning Grader Company's new single feed is designed to obviate undue wear and tear on the grader brushes and prevent the fruit jumping from one section of the brushes to another. Under the ordinary system of feeding to the brushes the fruit is jostled about, and does not run evenly along the spaces between the brushes. One row may be half filled and the next over-loaded with fruit.

The new device takes the fruit up the rollers in single file and feeds it to the brushes in the same order, thereby ensuring not only that the fruit will be properly brushed, but that the brush ways are being evenly filled to the full capacity of the grader.

W.A. APPLE SALES BOARD.

As we go to press the fifth annual report of the Western Australian Apple Sales Board is to hand. This will be reviewed at length in our next issue.

Briefly, the Apple Sales Board is a voluntary organisation of growers and

market men: its work is primarily to regulate the sale of cool stores' Apples in W.A. The Board obtains close detailed statistics re varieties and quantities, keeping quality, etc.

The 1934 season was a difficult one owing to having increased quantities to handle. An advertising campaign was

of great service. Growers expressed keen appreciation of the successful activities of the Board.

Factors are quoted showing the necessity for loyal support to handle the difficult situation which confronts growers in 1935.



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F. CAVE, Managing Director

Wholesale Fruit Merchants and Commission Agents — Exporters of Fresh Fruit
9 WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET

Bankers: National Bank
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SECONDHAND CASES.

Sydney Agents Move.

A NOTICE issued by the N.S.W. Fruit and Vegetable Agents and Merchants' Association recently, that deposits would not be required from buyers on cases from the Western districts, including Young and Orange, means the end of the secondhand case from this area, so far as the leading agents are concerned. It is surely time that a definite move was made to eliminate the dirty cases into which fruit is packed for market.

The writer was shown cases at the City Markets that were old, broken, and filthy, with fowl manure. Into these cases Tomatoes had been despatched by growers to city agents.

For some considerable time, the leading agents have been selling the cases with the fruit, and if all concerned in the trade had adopted this attitude, there would have been an end of the dirty case business. Unfortunately there are some growers and some agents who will continue to handle dirty cases unless the authorities step in to stop the practice.

At the end of March there were huge stacks of secondhand cases at the markets that had been bought by agents from shopkeepers. These will be reconditioned, and sold to growers, who will continue to use them until they have outlived their usefulness.

The position is one that calls for immediate attention, and it is to be hoped that Sydney falls into line with the City Markets of other States, where the sight of a dirty case is a rarity.—J.L.C.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney (25/3/35).—The market representative of the Fruitgrowers' Federation of N.S.W. reports as follows: Apples: Alex., 2/- to 4/-; Cleo., 2/- to 5/-; Fanny, 4/- to 6/-; G. Smith, 3/6 to 9/-; Jon. 4/- to 8/-; King David, 4/- to 6/-; L. Pippin, 2/- to 5/-; W. Pearmain, 2/- to 4/6. Pears: B. Bosc, 5/- to 7/6; B. de Cap, 5/- to 7/6; Gansel's Bergamot, 5/- to 7/-; Howell, 5/- to

8/-; Packham's T. (ex cool store), 5/6 to 9/-; Williams, 6/- to 9/-; W. Cole, 6/- to 9/-. **Comments on the Apple and Pear Position:** Quantities of Apples and Pears are arriving from Tas. to-day. Due to the average quality of Jons. arriving being mostly standard, the price has eased to 7/-, with a few only to 8/-. Better demand has been experienced for most Apples. Pears: Retailers require Packham's T. to be ex cool store, otherwise demand for this variety is weak.

Bananas: N.S.W. and Qld., 8/- to 12/-, few higher, trop. case; Fiji, 12/- to 23/- trop. case.

Citrus Fruits: Grapefruit, 28/- to 32/- per Calif. case. Lemons: Vic., 8/- to 12/- bush.; Qld., 14/- to 17/-; Cured (N.S.W.), 12/- to 15/-. Vals., 5/- to 12/- bush. Grapes: Black Hamburg, 4/- to 6/- half; Black Muscatel, 4/- to 8/-; White Sherry, 4/- to 5/6; Gordo, 5/- to 7/-; W. Cross, 4/- to 6/-; Cornichon, 6/- to 8/-; Doradillo, 4/- to 5/-. Inferior quality in all types lower. Passionfruit (N.S.W.), 5/- to 9/-, spec. 10/- to 12/-. Peaches: N.S.W. inland 3/- to 5/- half; J.H. Hales, 5/- to 8/- half; Vic. Pullar's Cling and Yellow Flesh, 4/- to 7/- bush.; White Flesh 5/- to 9/- bush. Plums (N.S.W.), 4/- to 7/6, few spec. higher per half. October Purple and President Plums improved in price owing to their better condition. Persimmons, N.S.W., 1/6 to 3/- half bush.; Pineapples, Qld., 7/- to 10/- trop. case. Quinces, N.S.W. and Vic., 5/- to 6/-, few 7/- bush. inferior lower. Tomatoes, N.S.W., 1/6 to 3/-, few spec. to 4/- half; Vic: Portland, 5/- to 8/- bush.; Tas., 2/6 to 3/6 half; repacked, 3/- to 4/6 half.

BROADCASTING.

"Winter Spraying Oils and Tar Distillate Sprays" will form the subject of a broadcast talk by Mr. E. E. Pescott, F.L.S., Senior Horticultural Instructor, Vic. Dept. of Agriculture, on April 23, over 3AR, Melbourne, time 6.15 to 6.30 p.m.

VICTORIA.

Market Review for March.

MARCH SALES in the wholesale section of the Victoria markets were influenced by the mild weather that has been experienced this year, reflecting in lower prices and slower movement compared with the effects of a slight heat wave in March last year, which had a beneficial effect on the market. Early in the month volume was small but during the last week it slowed still further owing to lessened public demand.

Grapes were fairly good up to the last week, but sales in general lines slowed up. Muscats have been plentiful with fair prices, though not high. A spell of warm, settled weather would improve this section.

Peaches are practically finished, a few Clingstones are offering.

Pears: Beurre Bosc and Howells were well supplied at time of report, Williams were finishing with prices approximately 15 per cent. lowered.

Apples: Very slow, mostly rejects from export packing sheds.

Plums: Very poor season, the factories did not require as many as were expected, and an oversupply on the market resulted in very unsatisfactory prices.

Bananas improved towards the end of the month, prices fair, but both supply and demand fluctuated with the weather.

Citrus: Oranges decidedly slow right through the month. Valencias were the only varieties wanted. Lemons were in good demand with fair supplies.

Pineapples: Very slow. Small size in general and prices 20 per cent. lower. A slight improvement was reported early in the month, but it did not last.

Melons: Cantaloups were good, considering the weather, but watermelons lost all demand.

Tomatoes: Good supplies and good quality, but prices failed to firm.

Peas and Beans: Very hard to quit and prices too low for the grower. Best Beans went as low as 4/- per bag of 50 lbs.

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Highest Market Prices

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Reliable Advice

CITY FRUIT MARKETS, SYDNEY

VICTORIA.

Melbourne: Prices quoted by the Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association on March 27, were as follow:—Per case: Apples, eating, 2/- to 5/-, special higher; cooking, 2/- to 3/-, special higher. Cantaloups, 4/- to 7/-, few higher. Bananas (double case): Green 8's and 9's, 13/- to 14/-; 6's, 9/- to 10/-; 7's, 11/- to 12/-, few higher. Cucumbers, 2/- to 3/- bush. case. Grapes: Waltham Cross, 6/- to 9/-, specials higher; Muscatels, 5/- to 8/-, few special higher; colored varieties, 5/- to 8/-, special higher; Doradillos, 4/- to 4/6, specials higher; Lemons, 8/- to 15/-, Val., 6/- to 11/-; specially selected, 14/-. Passionfruit, 6/- to 11/- case, special higher. Pears, 4/- to 7/-, few special higher. Pineapples, 6/- to 9/- double case, few higher. Peaches: Yellow flesh, 1/- to 4/-; white flesh higher. Tomatoes, 2/-

to 5/-, few special higher. Quinces, 2/- to 4/-.

The Melbourne market manager of the Federal Citrus Council of Australia reported that sales of Oranges were continuing dull. Sales were as follow:—Vals., average standards, 12/- up, 8/- and 9/-, a few 10/-; selected standards, 10/- and 11/-, best counts; specially selected, 12/- and 13/-, a few 14/-. Lemons, good standards, to 12/- and 13/-; specially selected, 15/-, best counts.

VICTORIA MARK FRUIT.

Supplies Available in April.

Information concerning the activities of the Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd. is to hand as follows from the manager of the company, Mr. G. H. Anderson.

The Victoria Mark Fruit Co. Ltd., which has been in the course of forma-

tion for some time, notified the commencement date of its operations as March 14, but as the fruit proved immature, the company wisely decided not to allow any fruit beneath its standards to be marketed under its label. It is now estimated that April will arrive before quantities of "Mark" Apples will be available.

The company has acquired a very attractive label, which gives character to the package, while the wrapping paper carries a neat replica of the design of the company.

From inquiries already in the hands of the company, it would appear that a very good demand will exist for the quality lines of the Victoria Mark, for the buyer is anxious to obtain something of better quality than he is buying at present.

Further activities of the company have resulted in placing a quantity of

Wholesale Fruit Market

MELBOURNE



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fruit with the processors at a reasonable figure. This is considered satisfactory when it is remembered that every case of lower grade fruit removed from the ordinary channels of sale makes for the improvement in the demand for higher quality.

In order to protect the quality of "Mark" fruit, the board has decided that cool storage fruit submitted for sale must be freshly packed.

Herbert Wilson

Pty. Ltd.

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and
Commission Agents

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OF FRUIT AND PRODUCE.

Correspondence Invited.

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Reillys, Dunedin.

Codes:
Bentley's.

QUEENSLAND.

Market Notes and Prices.

Brisbane: Messrs. Robsons Pty. Ltd. report under date March 15, as follows:—Apples, Stanthorpe, choice to 7/-, inferior from 2/- to 4/-. Tas. Apples are now making their appearance on our market and are selling from 3/- to 6/-. These figures are for varieties such as R.P.'s, Alexanders, etc., which are not very popular here. Choice local G. Smiths are still selling at 7/-.

Oranges: Southern brands are realising to 12/- case. Lemons: Fruit showing good color and of popular size are selling to 16/- case. Pineapples: Our market is over-supplied at present with the smooth leaf variety, these selling as low as 1/- case. Grapes: Choice Muscatels are realising 6/6, Waltham Cross, 7/6 case.

Vegetables: Choice vegetables have been scarce on our market during the past month, and in view of this values have advanced considerably. The following is a short description of vegetable values:—Cabbage, 13/- bag; Peas, 11/- 30 lb. bag; Beans, 7/- 30 lb. bag; Marrows, 8/- per Pineapple case; Carrots, 3/- doz.

Press reports under date March 22 give prices as follow:—

Brisbane: Pineapples, smoothleaf, cases 2/6 to 6/-, Ripleys 6/- to 8/- case; Lemons, 4/- to 10/-, Gayndah 10/- to 13/-, Benyenda 15/- to 16/-; Oranges, 6/- to 12/6; Peaches, 3/- to 4/6 case. Stanthorpe cooking Apples, 2/6 to 5/- bush. case; G.S. 4/- to 7/6, Jon. and Del. 3/- to 7/-, others 2/6 to 6/-; Pears, 3/- to 6/- bush. case, odd sales 7/-. Passionfruit, 2/- to 6/-; Grapes, White, 3/- to 5/- case, Muscatels 5/- to 6/6, W. Cross 3/- to 7/-, Gros Colman 3/- to 4/-, fancy varieties 7/- to 8/-, others 3/- to 5/-; Papaws 3/- to 7/- bush.

case, few special higher. Cust. Apples, 6/- to 7/- half case. Imported fruit: Vic. Lemons, 10/- to 15/-; N.S.W. Passionfruit, 6/- to 9/-; N.S.W. Oranges, 9/- to 12/6, others 7/- to 9/-; Pears, WBC 9/- to 10/-, Tas. B.D.C. 5/- to 8/-; B.D. and B.C. 5/- to 6/-; G.B. 7/- to 9/-; Apples, Kentucky Jons. and Vic. Jons. 6/- to 7/6; Tas. S.C. 4/- to 5/-, Jon. 6/- to 8/-. Bananas (cases): Tweed Heads, JJK 11/- to 7/6; Mooloolah, W. & R. 10/- to 5/6, JB 8/6 to 6/9. Woodford, DV 10/- to 7/8; GH 7/- and 5/-; Eumundi, FMN 10/- and 9/-; WN 9/- to 5/-; JR 8/6 and 7/9; CEL 8/3 and 6/-; Caloundra ER 10/- to 5/9. Buderim, JDB, 8/6 and 7/-; JM 8/6 and 6/6; EMW 8/- to 7/8; LB 7/- and 6/-; DJB 6/6 and 6/-; CB 6/6 and 5/9; HSL 6/6; CPF 3/6; West Burleigh, WJK 7/9 to 6/6; Yandina, HMC 7/6 to 6/6. Woogoolba F & IB 7/6 and 5/6; AS 4/-; Taveston, AK 7/6 and 5/-; Canungra, EW 7/- and 5/-; Gympie, H. & B. 6/9 and 6/-; Ormeau, EGK 5/9 and 4/8; Dayboro ELK 5/3 and 4/3; D'Aguilar, WGBH 5/-. Alberta, JR 5/- and 4/9; OM 5/-. Palmwoods, WD 4/-. Lady Fingers: Buderim WHD 7/6, Mooloolah W. & R. 5/-.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth (22/3/35).—Apples: Jon., flats, 1/6 to 4/3; dumps, 3/- to 6/9 (special to 7/-, others from 2/6). Dunn's Seeding, flats 1/6 to 3/-, dumps 2/- to 4/-; G. Smith, flats 3/-; dumps 3/- to 6/6; Cleo, flats 1/6 to 3/-, dumps 2/- to 5/6. Citrus: Vals., flats 6/- to 9/6 (special to 10/6); dumps 7/- to 14/6; Navels, flats 6/- to 9/-; Lemons, 2/- to 8/- (others from 1/-.). Stone fruit: Plums, President 7/- to 10/6, Delaware 7/- to 9/6 (special to 11/-), other varieties 5/- to 9/-; Peaches, 2/6 to 7/- (special to 8/6, others from 2/-); Nectarines, 5/- to 11/-; other lines: Pears, Bartlett, flats 3/- to 6/6 (special to 7/-); other

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varieties 1/- to 4/-; Grapes, open, White 1/6 to 7/3, closed 2/- to 4/9; colored 3/- to 6/9. Passionfruit 3/6 to 9/-; Tomatoes 1/6 to 6/- (others from 1/-). Strawberries, 6/- to 9/- a doz. boxes.

NEW ZEALAND.

Dunedin (15/3/35).—Messrs. Reilly's Central Produce Mart Ltd., report as follows:—Fruiterers state that business has been very quiet over the last week. Heavy consignments of Peaches and Plums still coming to hand, some of the Peaches being badly affected with brown rot. Increased supplies of Apples and Pears arriving and very fine clean lines of Coxes from Loburn (Canterbury) districts.

Oranges and Lemons are in very short supply and further supplies of these are expected about the 28th.

Melons, Pumpkins and Marrows are in over supply, and prices have been reasonable. Canterbury Onions are firm in price, and values will be remaining high this season.

A further shipment of Samoan and Niue Bananas ex the "Maui Pomare" is due to arrive in Lyttelton on the 18th—Southern supplies coming to hand the following day. Sales of ripe Bananas have been slow during the last few days, but a better demand is anticipated.

Grapes: Some nice consignments of Grapes arriving from Oamaru, also Cape Gooseberries coming to hand from Nelson.

Prices: bushel and American cases: Apples: Choice clean Coxes 7/-, 8/6; Jons. 5/-, 6/6, Del. 6/-, 7/-, cookers 3/- 5/-. Pears: W. Coles 5/-, 7/-, Capiumonts 4/-, 6/-, Buerre Bosc and Conference 5/-, 7/-. Cal. Navels 42/6; Bananas: Green Niues and Samoans due

19th: ripe Niues, choice, 22/6. Cal. Lemons 50/-, N.Z. Lemons, 1st grade 22/6. Half cases: Cooking and preserving Plums, 1/6, 2/6; Pears, W.B.C. 3/6, 4/-, cookers 1/6, 2/-; Cooking Peaches 1/6, 2/6, Freestone 2/-, 3/6; Passions 7/-; Cape Gooseberries 7/-.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide (22/3/35).—Apples (eating) 4/- to 5/- case, do. (cooking) 3/- to 4/- case; Apricots 8/- case; Bananas 17/- to 19/- crate; Figs 7/- case; Grapes (dark) 7/-, do. (White) 7/-; Lemons, 12/- to 14/-; Nectarines, 10/-; Oranges (Common) 12/- to 14/-; do. (Navel) 12/- to 14/-; Passionfruit, 14/- case; Peaches 7/- to 8/- case; Pears (eating) 8/- to 9/-; do. (cooking) 4/-; Pineapples 14/- case; Plums (light) 4/- case, do. (dark) 4/- to 5/-; Quinces, 3/-.

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A Trial Solicited.

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South Australian Fruit Marketing Association.

The monthly meeting of the executive of the S.A.F.M.A., was held at Adelaide on February 22, 1935. Present: Messrs. H. J. Bishop (chairman), A. R. Willsmore, C. E. Russell, T. Playford, J. S. Hammat, R. A. Cramond, D. Norsworthy, R. S. McDougall, F. B. James, J. B. Randell, S. M. James, P. R. B. Searcy, H. N. Wicks, R. G. Hannaford, and the Secretary.

Correspondence: Letter from Australian Apple and Pear Export Council, enclosing cheque for £26/10/-, reimbursement of delegates expenses attending Melbourne Conference, December, 1934, and cheque for £100, Grant to cover delegates travelling expenses as per minutes of Sydney Conference of October, 1934.

Circular from Fruitgrowers' Federation of New South Wales regarding endeavors being made to secure improvement in the facilities for handling fruit and vegetables in Darling Harbor.

Letter from the manager, Government Produce Department, enclosing extract from report dated February 1, from the Trade Commissioner in London re National Mark Apple Scheme.

The Fruit World of Australasia.

Letter from manager, Government Produce Department, enclosing extract from report from the Trade Commissioner in London, re desirability of giving publicity to the steps taken by the Apple and Pear Export Council to reduce the quantities of Apples exported to United Kingdom.

Freight Committee Report.—The President reported the Freight Committee had practically completed all that could be done, as far as the present season's freight was concerned, and the position was fairly satisfactory, although the lack of space at certain periods had resulted in some contracts being cancelled. As soon as the present shipping season is finalised, he thought the Freight Committee would have to take the matter up with a view to making more satisfactory arrangements for the future.

Research Sub-Committee: Mr. Wicks reported that at the meeting of the Research Sub-Committee it had been decided copies of the regulations under the Fruit and Vegetable Grading Act, 1934, should be obtained, and sent to all members for consideration and full discussion at the next meeting.

Codlin Moths: Reports indicate that there were very few codlin moth at the present time, but if a warm spell of weather was experienced, there would probably be a late brood this year, necessitating the use of late oil sprays.

Transport Control Board: Attention was drawn to the letter received from the Transport Control Board, advising that fruit could be carried by passenger train at freight rates plus 5/- per ton, and permission for road cartage could not be granted unless this arrangement was shown to be inadequate or unsatisfactory. It was resolved to write the Transport Control Board asking why 5/- per ton should be added to the ordinary freight rates, and stating that the Committee considered that the ordinary rate should be charged and reasonable delivery should be given, otherwise permits for road cartage be granted.

Fruit and Vegetables Grading Act. — Mr. T. Playford stated that these regulations were now before the House, and would shortly become law if not objected to. He stated that he was taking objection to certain clauses in the regulations which he considered were altogether too drastic, and quite unnecessary, in particular, the scraping off of all marks on secondhand boxes in which fruit open to inspection was sold in the local market, was unnecessary. The definition of sound fruit in the regulations was too severe as it rejected for the local market, fruit that could be passed as fit for export. He considered what was necessary, were regulations, which would prevent intentional misrepresentation, but which would not hamper growers. It was resolved that the As-

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FRUITGROWERS

**All Members
under
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Wholesale Fruit Merchants' Association of Victoria

the following list is given. All are members of the above Association, and are registered firms carrying on business in the

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- SILK BROS. PTY. LTD. (24-25).**
- J. G. MUMFORD (35).**
- GOLDEN VALLEY FRUIT CO. PTY. LTD. (15).**
- J. W. ROSS (13).**
- H. M. WADE & CO. (21).**
- DAVID SMITH PTY. LTD. (3).**

- SILBERT, SHARP & DAVIES PTY. LTD. (17)**
- W. A. WATKINS (5).**
- P. A. PATRIKEOS (36).**
- G. WOOLF & SONS (29-30).**
- F. CAVE & CO. PTY. LTD. (9).**
- R. CORNISH & SONS (5).**
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- F. W. VEAR PTY. LTD. (28).**

Correspondence is invited by the Association.

Office : 21 Wholesale Fruit Market,
Queen Street, Melbourne. Phone F 4866.

sociation approved of the objections outlined by Mr. Playford, and left the matter in his hands to watch the interests of the fruitgrowers.

Cudlee Creek: The Secretary advised that Mr. D. W. Hannaford had telephoned him advising that Messrs. R. G. Hannaford and S. M. James would represent the Cudlee Creek District in future, in lieu of Mr. R. B. Pritchard and himself. The Chairman extended a cordial welcome to Messrs. R. G. Hannaford and S. M. James as the new representatives of the Cudlee Creek District.

TASMANIAN FRUIT SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

Up to the end of March, 17 ships sailed from Tasmania with fruit for Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Hull and Manchester.

The shipping programme for April is as follows:—(The date of estimated arrival at destination is shown in brackets). April 3, "Port Campbell," for Hull, London and Liverpool (May 26); 4th, "Mooltan," London (May 17); 6th, "Anchises," Liverpool and Glasgow (June 6); 6th, "Esperance Bay," Hull and London (May 23); 9th, "Bendigo," London (May 25); 10th, "Tasmania," Liverpool, London and Hull (June 14); 11th, "Orama," London (May 23); 16th, "Raranga," London and Liverpool (June 6); 16th, "Clan McDougall," Hull and London (June 10); 20th, "Jervis Bay," Hull and London (June 6); 20th, "Clan Farquhar," Hull, London, Avonmouth and Glasgow (June 12); 22nd, "Tigre," Antwerp and Rotterdam (June 15); 24th, "Oronsay," London (June 6); 27th, "Middlesex," Hull, London and Liverpool (June 15).

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Melbourne Sydney
Newcastle Devonport

SOMERVILLE SHOW.

There was a splendid display of fruit at the Somerville Show, opened by Mr. Kirton, M.L.A., on March 27. The judges in the fruit section were Messrs. J. M. Ward, J. Jordan, C. H. Coleman, A. F. Thiele, G. E. Mock and R. H. Holmes. Among the prize winners were Mr. A. E. Dennett, champion case of Apples (Granny Smith); G. G. Cole & Sons for champion tray of Jonathans; R. J. Mair, champion tray of Packham's Triumph Pears. Other prize winners for Apples and Pears included W. F. Boe, G. E. Shepherd, C. C. Barber, A. E. Thornell, W. A. Shepherd, E. J. Murray, T. W. White, J. de Bernadi, A. J. Benton, J. D. Grant, J. and B. Caldwell, K. Vear, H. Twyford, W. Young, G. Little, Mrs. J. Green, T. A. Mentiplay. Messrs. J. Brunning won the prizes in Apples and Pears for "Any variety originated or discovered by exhibitor." Mr. R. J. Thornell won the prize for Jonathans (Returned Soldiers).

There were also excellent exhibits in the vegetable and flower and cookery sections. The cattle and horse sections were keenly contested. Altogether the Somerville show more than maintained its reputation as being the best fruit show in Victoria.

CASTLEMAINE.

At the Castlemaine Show on March 20, flowers predominated.

In the fruit section the Gerrard Shield for case of export fruit was won by the Harcourt North School. In the Apple packing competition, Lansell Cup, the prize winners were Olwin Jennings (1), Ken. McNiece (2), Ivan Pellars (3).

There were competitions for the best Apples: Jonathans, Dunns, Romes, London Pippins, Granny Smiths, and Delicious; Pears: Josephine and Winter Nelis; Lemons: Peaches and Quinces. Prizes were won by: Joyce Johansen, Alan Ford, J. A. Wagstaff, Alan Robins, Bartlett Ford, Wilma Thomas, Miss D. Leviny and Miss R. Ware.

The prize for dark Grapes was won by Mr. W. Clarke, for light Grapes Miss J. Bennett and Miss D. Leviny.

HOWARD ROTARY HOE.

The success that has been achieved by the makers of the Howard Rotary Hoe is fine testimony of the proficiency of Australian-made agricultural implements. This machine, which is made at the works of Howard Auto-Cultivators, Northmead, Parramatta, N.S.W., may now be seen at work in every State of

the Commonwealth, in New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

Throughout the period of depression, the works at Northmead were at full capacity, and a good deal of overtime was also necessary to cope with the demand. Overtime is still the order of the day, for the demand for large and small machines is constantly increasing. Fruit-growers and nurserymen find these cultivators ideal for their work, for they cultivate right up to the trees. They till the soil from one to eight inches deep, and no ploughing or harrowing is required. The Howard Rotary Hoe will be seen at work at the Sydney Royal Show.

WOMEN ASSIST.

Local Consumption Campaign.

To the Country Women's Associations and other women's organisations throughout Australia must be tendered appreciative acknowledgment of their efforts on behalf of the Processed Fruits Propaganda Campaign for the stimulation of the consumption of canned fruits in Australia.

Mrs. Judah Green, president of the Leeton branch C.W.A., was the honorary organiser, and prepared the report of the results of the campaign during its first six months of operation. Women's organisations throughout the Commonwealth supported the scheme, representing a body of nearly half a million women. The press gave good publicity to the campaign, and much good had been done.

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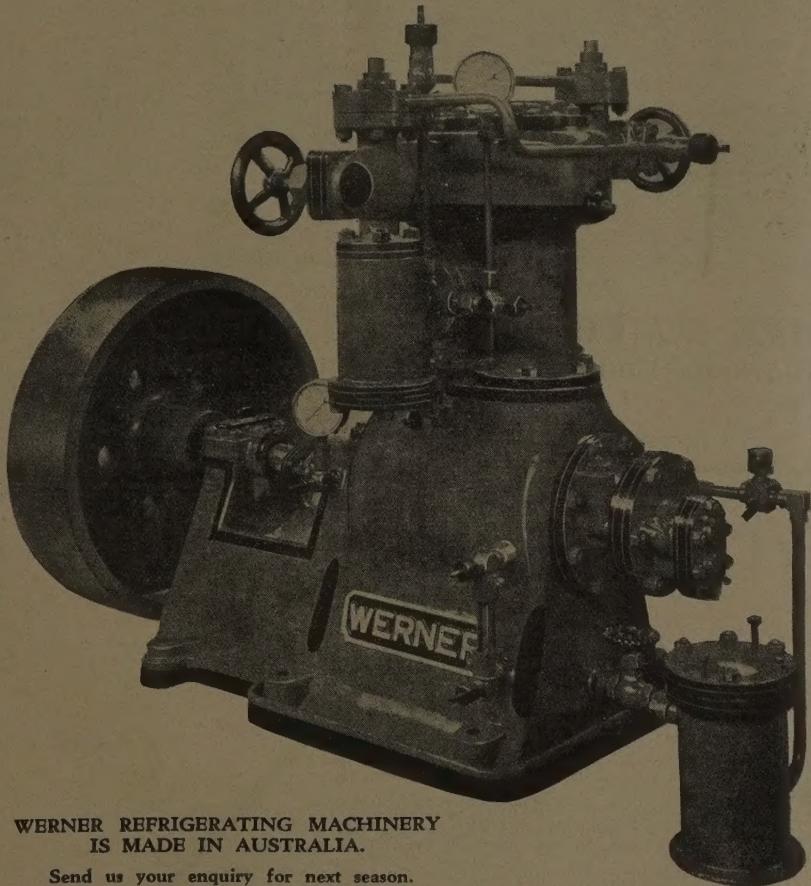
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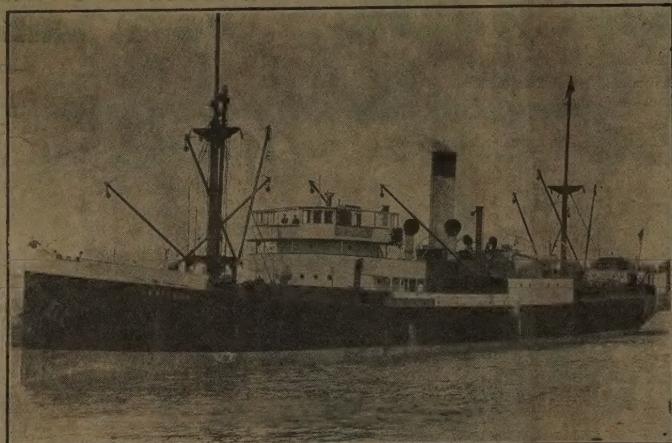
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